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AMBASSADOR TO KATORI MEET USSR'S TIKHONOV

OW190159 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador in Moscow Yasue Katori will meet with Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov Thursday amid speculation the Soviet Union is playing emphasis on improving relations with Japan, according to Japanese Embassy sources here. The sources said Katori, who assumed his position here only two months ago, might become the first Western diplomat in Moscow to meet with Tikhonov after the Soviet premier ends his current vacation. Katori will be calling on Tikhonov in the Kremlin.

It is rather unusual for the Soviet premier to meet with a Western envoy so soon after the latter's arrival in Moscow, the sources noted. They said it took Katori's predecessor, Masuo Takashima, almost one year before he could meet with the Soviet premier.

ABE ON EASING ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

OW190913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- In a fresh attempt to improve strained relations, Japan will ease its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union by agreeing to resume annual trade consultations, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday. He said in an interview he will convey the Japanese plan to his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko during their September 25 meeting in New York.

Suspension of an annual governmental trade dialogue was part of economic sanctions the Japanese Government imposed upon the Soviets in February' 1982 in the wake of martial law being declared in Poland in December, 1981.

Abe, who leaves Thursday on a 13-day visit to Mexico and the United States, said Tokyo is prepared to restart annual trade consultations in an effort to improve Russo-Japanese relations. The last annual trade meeting was held in January, 1981 to review two-way trade of the preceding year and exchange views on the new year's trade prospects. The foreign minister said the measure to temporarily halt annual trade talks "has produced some results" but is now being lifted to show "Japan's preparedness" to promote relations with the Kremlin.

A Foreign Ministry official noted that the two countries held low-keyed trade talks in Moscow last October which he said were not part of the annual trade dialogue.

Abe emphasized that other Japanese sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with the Polish situation and the invasion of Afghanistan will remain in effect for the time being.

During the New York meeting next week, he said he will ask Gromyko to visit Tokyo, which he predicted would represent "a big step toward improving relations" between the two countries.

The Japanese foreign minister also expressed the hope his talks with Gromyko would have favorable effects on a Washington meeting three days later between Gromyko and President Ronald Reagan. Washington-Moscow relations within the context of overall East-West ties will be one of key topics of an informal get-together September 27 among the foreign ministers from seven "economic summit" member countries, Abe explained in the interview.

On that occasion, he indicated, he will tell his colleagues of Japan's diplomatic initiatives in the Iran-Iraq war, the Kampuchean problem stemming from the Vietnamese occupation of Phnom Penh and other regional conflicts.

He said he will be lending importance to his September 26 speech before the 39th United Nations General Assembly Session to summarize his tenure of nearly two years as foreign minister. Abe has repeatedly hinted at running for the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party presidency in November but Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is favored to be re-elected.

'CONCERN', 'ANGER' SHOWN OVER U.S. STEEL RULES

OW190405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO — Japan Wednesday reacted with concern and anger to a U.S. decision to seek negotiated agreements with steel exporting countries for voluntary curbs on their shipments to the United States. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) termed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision an act of protectionism.

The government will soon seek U.S. explanations through the Japanese Embassy in Washington on details of the U.S. decision and on how it will affect Japanese shipments, officials said. Although they praised the U.S. President for having rejected import quotas and tariffs recommended by the U.S. International Trade Commission, they expressed concern over U.S. moves to force a voluntary export curb on foreign producers.

Japanese steel producers also reacted bitterly to U.S. Trade Representative William Brock's reported remarks that Japanese import curbs have caused South Korean steel shipments to be diverted to the U.S. market. They termed the Brock statement during a press briefing totally unfounded.

The Japanese industry has disclaimed responsibility for a sudden increase in U.S. steel imports in recent months, with it believes stems mainly from a cut-rate export drive by producers in newly industrialized countries, notably Brazil and South Korea. Industry leaders expressed strong dissatisfaction with the U.S. decision which they said paid little heed to their claims. They are most concerned about the U.S. President's reported policy of holding steel imports to 18.5 percent of apparent U.S. consumption, compared with about 25 percent in recent months. They are looking to the government for continued efforts to keep their U.S. share from declining.

Japanese producers have claimed around 6 percent of the U.S. market over the past several years and 6.5 percent in the first seven months of this year.

Nippon Steel Corp. Senior managing director Akio Toyoda said it was extremely regrettable Japanese producers were being victimized through an unwarranted restriction. The Japanese industry has exercised restraint on shipments to the U.S., keeping a close eye on moves on the U.S. market, but this effort has gone largely unheeded, he added.

MINISTRY ON NUCLEAR ARMS PRESENCE ON U.S. SUB

OW190805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO — The Foreign Ministry on Wednesday turned down a request from the military port city of Yokosuka to confirm whether the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine Indianapolis is armed with nuclear weapons or not, officials said.

The 6,000-ton vessel is entering the Yokosuka port southwest of Tokyo later in the day.

Sadaaki Numata, chief of the ministry's Security Affairs Division, told a city official that the United States is well aware of Japan's nonnuclear policy of not producing, possessing or allowing nuclear arms into its territory. Kaneo Kitsudaka, representing the port city, conveyed to the ministry worries among citizens about suspected port calls by nuclear-armed U.S. vessels, the officials said.

The Indianapolis is one of 26 Los Angeles-class attack submarines on which the Department of Defense is to deploy Tomahawk nuclear missiles. The United States takes the official line of not confirming or denying existence of nuclear weapons.

INVESTMENT MEETING HELD WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

OW180425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, Sept. 17 KYODO — U.S. officials Monday expressed optimism about the controversial unitary tax system at a bilateral meeting with Japanese counterparts in Washington, saying a desirable improvement in the system now adopted by 12 American states could be seen by next July. The two countries held the second investment committee meeting here following the one held in Tokyo last February to discuss matters of mutual concern in the investment field. Japan has long asked the U.S. for repeal of the tax system under which corporations operating in those states are subject to income taxes based on their global operations, thus hindering Japanese investments.

Ryohei Murata, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, told reporters following the meeting that the U.S. did not give him any concrete reason for holding such an optimistic views.

In late July, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan announced a final report on federal study of the system, saying the U.S. government would take legal action unless the 12 states review their unitary system by July next year. The California State Assembly, working on an amendment of the system, could not reach a conclusion on legislation of a bill designed to exempt qualified business from unitary taxation during its previous one ended in late August.

Murata said Japan appreciated Regan's report in which the U.S. pledged to delete foreign operations of corporations operating in those states from unitary taxation but lodged a strong complaint about moves to restrict the category of firms qualified for such preferential treatment.

The U.S. side declined to make a concrete reply about the Japanese representation, however.

He said the Americans called for review of Japan's prior reporting rule for direct investment and individual examination of investment plans in four industrial categories -- lumber, mining, petroleum and leather products. Japan explained about reasons for maintaining such systems, which the U.S. understood and promised not to take up the matter again at the Japan-U.S. Investment Committee, Murata said.

EXPORTS DEPENDENCE ON U.S. INCREASES JAN-JUL

OW180853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18, KYODO -- Japanese exports' dependence on the U.S. increased sharply in the first seven months of this year with their share in total exports rising to 34.4 percent from 29.1 percent in the whole of 1983, the Economic Planning Agency said in a survey Tuesday.

The bimonthly survey showed Japan's automobile exports to the U.S. in the period took a share of 53 percent of the nation's overall automobile exports against 48.7 percent in 1983, while shares of videotape recorders rose to 49.1 percent from 34.7 percent, steel to 25.9 percent from 18.7 percent, chemical products to 17.3 percent from 16.1 percent and textile products to 16.7 percent from 14.6 percent.

The industrial trend survey also said the steel industry is concerned about U.S. moves to control steel imports. The petro-chemical industry is worried about effects of petrochemical exports from Singapore and Saudi Arabia, which are expected to begin soon.

The survey, quoting various governmental reports and business and other leaders, said production, exports, domestic sales and imports of Japan's 12 major industries, including steel, automobile, general and electric machinery, were generally improving.

LABOR MINISTER LEAVES ON ASEAN TOUR 19 SEP

OW190517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- Labor Minister Misoji Sakamoto left Wednesday for Singapore, first stop on his 11-day tour of five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

His tour is designed to explore Japan's future labor diplomacy toward ASEAN, Japanese officials said. Sakamoto will also inspect vocational training or rehabilitation centers built in the countries for development of ASEAN human resources with Japan's assistance.

KYODO NOTES ROK GROUP'S WELCOME OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

OW171215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 KYODO -- An anti-government group, the Council for Promotion of Democracy, Monday issued a statement here welcoming the planned return to Seoul of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, now in virtual exile in the United States. In a statement, the dissident group said it would form a special committee for the homecoming of Kim, who publicly said earlier this month he would return home in December this year after his two-year stay in the United States.

The dissident group, led by Kim Yong-sam, former leader of the defunct New Democratic Party, is made up of former NDP members and other dissidents.

Kim Tae-chung, the 1971 opposition presidential candidate, left Seoul in December 1982 after President Chon Tu-hwan suspended his 20-year prison sentence. Kim was arrested on May 17, 1981 and charged with sedition. A military tribunal sentenced him to death, but the penalty was commuted to life imprisonment and finally to 20 years in prison. In releasing his statement for his planned homecoming, Kim said he would share the sorrows of the peoples and dedicate himself to democracy in South Korea.

GABON PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN TOKYO FOR STATE VISIT

Hirohito Hosts Banquet

OW181315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 (KYODO) -- Gabonese President el-Hadj Omar Bongo called for increased economic cooperation between Japan and Gabon in his speech at a state dinner given at the Imperial Palace here Tuesday night.

Bongo and his wife arrived here the same day on a four-day state visit to Japan. This was his third visit but the first of a formal nature to Japan. He had visited in 1975 and 1978. In his response to Emperor Hirohito's welcoming speech at the dinner hosted by the Japanese monarch, Bongo called for broader and more active cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual understanding and dialogue. While hoping his Japan visit would greatly benefit the peoples of Japan and the western African country, Bongo expected active technical transfer and investment to his country.

In his speech, the emperor expressed the hope that the president's Japan visit would promote friendship between the two countries and deepen understanding between Japan and Africa. The two-hour dinner was attended by about 90 persons including the crown prince and princess and other imperial family members as well as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his wife.

Bongo and his wife earlier attended a welcoming ceremony held at the state guesthouse Tuesday afternoon and then had an audience with the emperor at the Imperial Palace. Bongo is to meet Nakasone at the state guesthouse Wednesday morning to discuss economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Request for Aid Declined

OW190501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- Japan declined a request Wednesday from Gabonese President el-Hadj Omar Bongo to conclude an economic cooperation pact covering technological aid, officials said. They said this emerged from a meeting between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the visiting president. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who was present, explained to Bongo that Japan does not maintain such a pact with any country, a ministry spokesman told reporters. But Nakasone pledged that Japan would boost the number of ambulances it offered earlier from the original 14 to 18 so that Gabon's nine provinces can get two ambulances each, the spokesman said. Japanese officials said the summit meeting covered only bilateral relations and that Abe and his Gabonese counterpart would discuss African and international situations during their Wednesday afternoon meeting.

President Bongo called on Japan to promote direct investment in his country and sought a loan from the export-import bank of Japan to purchase 25 buses, the officials said. Additionally, the officials said, the president asked the Japanese to send more volunteers to his country and increase the number of Gabonese trainees in Japan. Bongo arrived in Tokyo Tuesday on a four-day state visit.

TARIFF QUOTAS FIXED FOR 2D HALF OF FISCAL 1984

OW171235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry Monday fixed low-tariff quotas for import of nine commodity categories in the second half of fiscal 1984 (October 1984 through March 1985) with effect from October 1. Notable among the new quotas, based on a recommendation submitted by the Customs Tariff Council earlier in the day, is one for 141,700 kiloliters of crude alcohol for production of "shochu," traditional distilled spirits, up 16 percent from the same period of the previous fiscal year, ministry officials said. By contrast, malt quotas for whisky and beer have decreased 26 and 21 percent, respectively, to 47,900 tons and 138,200 tons. These quotas clearly reflect a shift of preference for alcoholic beverages to "shochu" from whisky and beer. Among other quotas are 18,800 tons of natural cheese, 37,900 tons of oats, 1,193,400 tons of maize for corn starch, 90,500 tons of maize for whisky, 139,800 tons of maize for other uses, 71,000 tons of fish meal, 970,000 tons of manganese ore, 1 million kiloliters of fuel oil and raw oil for use in agriculture, forestry and fishery, and 2.5 million kiloliters of fuel oil and raw oil for other uses.

NO AGREEMENT IN RC AID: TALKS RESCHEDULED

SK181628 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The contact between the working-level representatives of the North and South Red Cross to discuss the question of delivering relief goods to the South Korean flood victims began at Panmunjom. Amidst the great interest and attention of the entire nation and the world's people, the contact between the working-level representatives of the North and South Red Cross to discuss the question of delivering relief goods to the South Korean flood victims began in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at 1000 on 18 September.

The contact between the North and the South, which are discussing the issue of sending relief goods to the compatriots in the South, is a historic event which is taking place after nearly 40 years. This contact was at long last realized because of our compatriotic and humanitarian efforts to relieve even a little the sufferings of the compatriots in the South who have suffered a calamity.

Panmunjom, where the contact between the representatives from the societies of both sides Red Cross is being made, is seething with the ardent wishes of the nation which wants to see our relief goods delivered to our brothers in the South at the earliest possible date. Panmunjom is crowded with foreign and domestic reporters who have come to cover the contact between the working-level representatives of the South and North Red Cross Societies.

Unanimously noting that the step we have taken this time to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims is a truly humanitarian and significant one, overflowing with compatriotic love, all people who gathered at Panmunjom expressed their welcome. They ardently hoped that the contact between the working-level representatives of the two sides will be concluded at the earliest time to alleviate the suffering of the South Korean flood victims.

At 1000 sharp, our side's gave delegates entered the venue of contact with Han Ung-sik, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, as the head. The five delegates of the South Korean side also entered the venue of contact. Our side's delegates welcomed the delegates of the South Korean side and exchanged greetings with them.

At the contact, Han Ung-sik, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, spoke as the head of the delegates of our side. He said that he was very pleased with the fact that, amidst the great interest and attention of the entire nation and the world, the contact between the working-level representatives of the North and South Red Cross was held in connection with the delivery of relief goods, containing the brotherly love of the people in the northern half of the republic, to the South Korean flood victims. He noted that upon hearing the sad news that a number of compatriots in South Korea who are of the same blood suffered from severe flooding from late August to early September, the people in the northern half of the republic offered them relief goods, filled with warm brotherly love.

He continued: For nearly 40 years in the past, we could neither visit nor communicate with each other although we are the same compatriots. We were unable even to exchange relief goods when we suffered unexpected disasters, thus experiencing an unfortunate history. The fact that we are to bring about an excellent exemplary occasion of helping flood victims, who are suffering pain, to receive help, is indeed a remarkable event in view of the nation and of brotherly love.

He pointed out that with successful conclusion of our contact, the relief goods should be delivered to flood victims in South Korea within a short period of time. He stressed that by so doing, the humanitarian step this time will not only give great pleasure to all people of the nation and the people of the world but will also greatly contribute to removing mistrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South and to opening a road for national unity and the peaceful reunification of the nation.

Expressing the hope that with successful progress of this contact in accordance with the expectations of the people at home and abroad, the relief goods full of our best wishes will be delivered to flood victims in South Korea at an early date, he put forth the opinions of our side in connection with this.

Expressing the desire to note, prior to making his remarks on the procedure of delivering the relief goods to flood victims in South Korea, the contents of the decision No 32 concerning the offer of relief goods to flood victims in South Korea adopted by the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, he pointed out that the relief goods that our side decided to send to flood victims in South Korea, including Seoul, out of brotherly love and from a humanitarian stand, are as follows: 50,000 sacks of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric, 100,000 tons of cement, and medical supplies.

He said that our relief goods are not, of course, sufficient for completely stabilizing the lives of the South Korean flood victims. However, based on the final statistics regarding the number of victims announced by the South Korean authorities, each household, assuming 5 family members, is to receive about 250 kilograms, or 5 bags, of rice, and 17 meters of fabric. The quantity of cement is sufficient for building about 30,000 houses. The medical supplies can be used effectively for preventing and curing various diseases which usually occur in flooded districts.

Saying that he sincerely hopes that these relief goods will be delivered to the flood victims as quickly as possible and that they will help the flood victims stabilize, if but a little, their life, he put forth our side's opinion regarding the procedure of delivering the relief goods, as follows:

1. Transport of the relief goods:

A. Date for the transport of the relief goods. Our opinion in this regard is that we should start the transport of the relief goods as soon as this contact is concluded and complete the transport within the shortest possible time from the conclusion of this contact.

B. Methods of transport. As we have already announced via broadcast, we intend to transport the relief goods by cargo trucks on land and by ships on maritime routes.

C. Point of delivery for the relief goods. Our opinion regarding the places to transport the relief goods is that we should name four places, such as Seoul, Sokcho port, Incheon port, and Pusan port — places which have been stricken by the rain most severely and places from which it is convenient to transport the relief goods.

2. Procedures concerning coming and going:

We intend to put forth a separate and detailed proposal regarding personnel of our side to be sent to South Korea for the transport and delivery of the relief goods, the procedure of the vehicles' passage through Panmunjom, and the procedures needed for the ships' entry into and departure from the port.

3. Methods for delivering the relief goods:

A. Our opinion regarding this is that when the relief goods arrive at the places such as Seoul, Sokcho, Incheon, and Pusan, we should hold on-the-spot formal ceremonies for delivery and acceptance of the relief goods between our functionaries concerned and the South Korean personnel concerned.

B. We might as well allow the Red Cross-related functionaries and an adequate number of reporters from both sides to participate in the ceremonies.

C. Our opinion is that the Red Cross-related functionaries of our side, to be sent to South Korea for the delivery of the relief goods, and reporters be allowed to visit the flood-stricken areas concerned and express condolences to the flood victims.

4. Security for the personnel involved and guarantee of safe transport.

In order to guarantee safety for our side's personnel in traveling to South Korean areas and safety for the ships and vehicles participating in transporting the relief goods, we hope that the Red Cross of the South Korean side will have the South Korean authorities involved write memoranda guaranteeing such safety and hand them over to our side.

5. Question of communications:

We hope that South Korea guarantees telephone and telegraph communications between Pyongyang and our side's Red Cross Society-related functionaries and reporters who will be sent to the South Korean areas for the delivery and transport of the relief goods during their stay in the South Korean areas.

Stressing that our proposals, as mentioned above, are advanced out of compatriotic and humanitarian aspirations intended to lend, if but a little, assistance to the South Korean flood victims to stabilize their life, the head of our side said that if the South Korean side sufficiently understands our sincere stand and approaches the discussion of the agenda items in a sincere manner, the contacts between the working-level representatives of both sides' Red Cross Societies will smoothly conclude at an early date in accordance with the expectations of all the people.

Then, the South Korean side made remarks about practical procedures regarding the delivery of relief goods. The South Korean side put forth the following proposals:

1. The main bodies for handing over and receiving the materials shall be the Red Cross Societies of both sides.
2. Handing over and receiving the materials shall be completed within the month of September.
3. The materials shall be transported by ship.
4. The place for handing over and receiving the materials shall be Incheon port in consideration of the transport distance.
5. The whole quantity of materials shall be handed over and received in one lump.

6. A direct telephone line between the South and the North shall be opened and operated for liaison related to the handing over and receiving of the materials.

After the South Korean side finished its remarks, the head of our side stressed once again the justness of our side's comprehensive proposals regarding the transport, handing over, and receiving of the relief goods. Also, he concretely referred to our side's proposal with regard to methods for transporting the relief goods and the places to deliver them and requested that the South Korean side agree with our proposal.

In connection with our proposal, the South Korean side, while saying that it agrees on transport both on land and by maritime routes, refused our side's proposal to transport the goods to Seoul, where flood victims are concentrated, and persisted in its proposal of receiving the relief goods only at Panmunjom.

As a result, both sides agreed only in places of transport by maritime routes -- Inchon port and Pukpyong port -- at the talks on that day. Discussion continued until 1640, but both sides only exchanged cross opinions because of the question of places of transport by car, and failed to reach agreement on other practical procedural matters.

According to our side's proposal, the next contact was agreed to continue at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 1000 on 21 September. After the contact, the head of our side held a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters.

Red Cross Issues Statement

SK190809 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0510 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] On 19 September the head of the working-level delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society issued a statement in connection with the North-South Red Cross contact for the delivery of relief goods for the South Korean flood victims. The statement reads:

As is already known, on 18 September the working-level delegation of the Red Cross Societies of the North and the South held a contact to discuss the procedural problems regarding the delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood victims. It was indeed a significant event that such a contact was held between the North and the South, the first such contact in the nearly 40-year history of national division.

At the contact, proceeding from the compatriotic desire to assist in stabilizing the lives of the South Korean flood victims, if even a little, our side advanced the reasonable 5-point proposal which includes the problem concerning the places and methods of transporting the relief goods, the problem concerning the delivery methods of relief goods, the problem concerning the procedures for visits by our transportation personnel and Red Cross Society personnel, and ensuring their personal safety, the problem concerning the guarantee for the safe operation of vehicles and ships, and the problem concerning the guarantee for providing telegraphic and telephone communications.

The South Korean side also advanced the problem concerning the main bodies to transport and receive relief goods, the problem concerning the date of delivery and acceptance of relief goods, the problem concerning the means for transporting relief goods, and the places to transfer and receive them, as well as the problem concerning communications.

At the contact, the problems concerning practical procedures advanced by both sides were discussed for long hours and agreement was finally reached on the following problems at the contact: the problem of transporting relief goods via the sea and land; the problem of designating Inchon and Pukpyong ports as the places for transporting relief goods by sea; the problem of designating the Red Cross Society organizations of both sides as the main bodies in handling relief goods; and the problem of the delivery of relief goods at the earliest possible date. However, the contact failed to reach an agreement on a series of problems, including the places to which to deliver relief goods, because of the unwarranted stand of the South Korean side.

Our side first thought that there would be no difficulty in discussing the problems involved and these problems could be solved in one contact because we feel that the current contact was a lofty task proceeding from the Red Cross' humanitarian stand of assisting the flood victims in South Korean, who ardently desire to receive relief goods at the earliest possible date.

However, contrary to our expectation, the current contact failed to smoothly discuss the problems. The South Korean side first persisted in calling for sea transport, and demanded that our side use only Inchon port. In response to this, our side repeatedly called for the use of land transport as well as sea transport in an effort to deliver relief goods in the most rapid way. The South Korean side finally agreed to the use of land transport. However, it demanded that our side transport relief goods only to Panmunjom, not to Seoul, where most of the flood victims are concentrated.

Such a stand on the part of the South Korean side, which tries to limit the land transport only to Panmunjom while the North agreed to use land transport, is tantamount to an actual opposition to land transport by trucks. At the same time, it is also tantamount to an actual refusal by the South Korean side, which has agreed to the delivery of relief goods in the most rapid way.

Transporting relief goods directly to the areas that experienced flood disasters is an obligation of the brethren with the same blood. Nevertheless, running counter to our compatriotic stand and the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross Society, the South Korean side said that if Seoul were designated as a place for delivery of relief goods it would not receive even a grain of rice. Thus, it perpetrated an impolite act of ignoring our side's sincerity, ignoring the present situation of the flood victims.

Although the South Korean side did not respond to our sincerity with sincerity, and did not express understanding of our position, which is based on brotherly love, our side made an effort to advance the discussion of the questions with patience and magnanimity. However, because of the South Korean side's stubborn position in the contact that day, other working-level procedural matters, including the issue of places for transporting the relief goods, were not brought to fruition.

Needless to say, there can be a difference in positions and in opinions in contact between the two sides. However, such a problem can be agreed upon if discussed sincerely.

The South Korean side, however, is trying to unilaterally rupture the contact between the two sides on the pretext of difference in opinions. In a press conference held after the 18 September contact, the South Korean side's senior delegate officially stated that if our side does not agree to its demand to transport the aid goods to Panmunjom it will not respond to the proposal for a 21 September contact. Furthermore, the president of the South Korean Red Cross Society, in an 18 September statement, spoke as if the contact was ruptured, distorting the truth by speaking as though our side unilaterally left the room.

As is clear to everyone, it is not normal practice for one to slander another and to reject contact between the two, distorting the truth, if the latter does not agree with the former's assertions. This runs counter even to basic etiquette, which should be observed in dialogue and contact, and is not a sincere attitude for solving the problems.

Such an attitude makes us doubt the original intention of the South Korean side to accept our relief goods. The South Korean side should not ignore the difficult situation of hundreds of thousands of disaster-stricken people who are practically suffering from pains; should not forget the essential humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross; and should ponder on the significance of the current contact in the history of the long national division.

The contact, which was realized after a long time, should not be absolutely ruptured because of such a question as the places for delivering and receiving the relief goods. However, as long as one intentionally rejects the contact between two sides, the discussion of questions cannot be continued. Thus, we are compelled to carry out the work of sending the relief goods to flood victims in South Korea in some other way.

Although rapidity is not ensured in delivering the relief goods to flood victims in South Korea, and inconveniences lie along the way, we will transport the relief goods to Inchon, Pukpyong and Panmunjom as demanded by the South Korean side at the earliest possible date, proceeding from a desire to help flood victims stabilize their livelihood by any means. The South Korean side will be notified of the business-like problems related to this separately.

[Date] 19 September 1984, Pyongyang

Further Reactions to Offer

SK181349 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 17 Sep 84

[text] The report that relief supplies will be sent to the flood-stricken people in South Korea is continuously creating great repercussions among workers across the country. A great number of letters and telegrams to the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society precisely show the joy of our people at the society's step, and their warm love for the brothers in the South.

Cho Ki-sok, deputy chief of the raw materials section of the Haeju cement plant, writes in his letter: At hearing the news that there were hundreds of casualties, a great deal of arable land was washed away, and enormous property damage resulted in South Korea because of the recent heavy rains, I stayed up the whole night, unable to sleep, thinking of the relatives in the South. How could I remain at peace when I knew that the fellow countrymen who share the same blood, were experiencing disaster? Therefore I went out to the wharf. Reaching the old shipping facilities, I indulged in deep thinking, humbly looking at the sky of the South.

He noted in his letter that when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Haeju cement plant in August 1958, he referred to the significance of the shipping facilities, saying that the facilities should be well preserved so that they can ship cement and materials to the southern half when the fatherland is reunified. He continued: Whenever I saw these facilities, I used to imagine how happy I would be if we could send the cement, produced at our plant every day in huge amounts, to the compatriots in South Korea. I was very glad at the news that the Central Committee of our country's Red Cross Society decided to send cement as well to the flood-stricken people in South Korea as relief supplies.

This is not only my feelings, but the consistent feelings of the working class of our plant, who always remember the people in the South and desire to help them stabilize their lives. Hence, all the workers of our Haeju cement plant ardently wish to send the 100,000 tons of cement, which they produced with their own hands, to the flood-sticken people in South Korea.

Yi Song-yon, manager of the Pyongyang general weaving plant, said in his letter that all the workers of his plant ardently want to send the fabrics they have woven themselves as relief supplies, and continued: Pyongyang general weaving plant, together with other weaving plants which have been built like forests all over the country, has been turned into a proud plant, a mighty base of fabrics production which abundantly produces various high-quality fabrics exceeding the demand for fabrics, with our own raw materials, machinery, and technology, under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party, thus considerably contributing to attaining the 1.5 billion-meter goal for fabrics.

The workers of our plant made requests ahead of others to include their good-quality fabrics in the relief supplies when the great leader announced the decision of the Cabinet in 1957 and 1958 to send relief supplies to millions of unemployed and homeless people and orphans in South Korea and, thereafter, whenever he put forward the policies based on compassion for the compatriots. However, our aspirations have never been realized because of the obstructive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

It is very fortunate that the South Korean Red Cross Society has accepted the decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of our country, and we propose that 200,000 meters of fabric, rolled in pieces, be sent as the share of our plant with our warm love for the compatriotic brothers in the South, which we have cherished for many years.

NODONG SINMUN on Response

SK190237 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 18 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 19 September commentary: "Absurd Response"]

[Text] A good atmosphere is being created among the compatriots in the North and the South in connection with the decision of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society to send relief supplies to the flood-sticken victims in South Korea and with the decision of the South Korean Red Cross Society to accept them. The world's people are also glad of this. But odd rackets are still being staged in South Korea, which is detrimental to such an atmosphere.

According to reports, on 17 September the South Korean puppet clique staged a so-called civil defense drill throughout the country, babbling about someone's infiltration into the rear area, forcing the residents to participate in it. In the meantime, on 16 September, they staged a government-patronized anticommunist event called a youth athletic meeting for the people of the five provinces of the North to win the presidential colors, where the puppet prime minister appeared, and stressed anticommunist reunification under the mask of sports.

This is a very absurd response at a time when we have extended an offer to help the disaster victims in South Korea and when contacts are in progress to realize that.

They did not stop there. The South Korean puppets have been staging loud anti-communist propaganda ever since the moment when they announced their intention to accept our relief supplies, making a fuss that they ought to consider some measures to cope with it, frightened as if the relief supplies would give forth communism.

The puppet Education Ministry is reported to have established some organization to downgrade our superior social system and to publicize their so-called affluence, saying that our relief supplies, when they are delivered, could come as a shock to the youths and students.

When we offered relief supplies for the disaster victims, they staged a war drill, babbling about armed southward invasion and when we desired creation of an atmosphere of reconciliation, they staged a government-patronized anticommunist event. Can this be described as a proper act? Can it be an act of normal thinking that they encourage national distrust and inspire confrontation for youths and juveniles who should know only of reunification? This is a really absurd and impudent action.

While saying that they would accept our relief supplies, the South Korean authorities talked about the improvement of North-South relations. Developments, however, led us to doubt the truth of such talk. Judging from developments in South Korea, the South Korean puppets are clinging to something other than the improvement of North-South relations. They are consistently following the line of North-South confrontation, and -- for their own anticommunist confrontation rackets and for the establishment of a system for long-term power -- are attempting to take advantage of even our step of extending relief goods based on love for our compatriots.

The puppets calculated the relief supplies for the disaster victims in terms of the quantity for the total population of South Korea. This stemmed from such an impure objective.

Our people, whether in the North or the South, are in the same nation, and our love for our compatriots is the only common language by which they can communicate.

In connection with our step to send the relief supplies, the feelings of flesh and blood among the compatriots are getting even warmer. The puppets can force the residents to take part in the anticommunist rackets with guns, but they cannot sever the blood ties and our love for our compatriots of the same nation. Before staging an anticommunist racket, the puppets should be aware that the people are watching their childish act. The puppets should think rationally and act reasonably.

South's Repercussions

SK190212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] According to the Voice of the RPR, the decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society to send relief goods to the flood-afflicted South Korean people has continuously aroused great repercussion among South Korean residents.

A certain Kim, a resident in Mangwon-dong, Mapo District, Seoul, warmly welcomed the decision of the North Korean Red Cross Society to send great amounts of relief goods to our flood-afflicted people as a step based on the true brotherly love for fellow countrymen. He then said: I could not hold back my tears when I heard on Pyongyang radio that North Korea had taken a step, proceeding from love for fellow countrymen. This step is really something for which we should be grateful. At a time when this land had degraded into a mourner's house and more than 200,000 afflicted people were shouting for measures for their survival, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, ignoring this demand, visited his Japanese master and signed a treacherous document to sell out the country and the people. How can we leave this treacherous rascal intact? In order to help our people extricate themselves from all their misfortunes and sufferings, we should overthrow such a traitor as Chon Tu-hwan.

While leaving Mapo District, a certain Kim, who has sustained flood damage, said: I am grateful and moved by the step taken by the North Korean brethren out of brotherly love to send great amounts of rice, cloth, cement, and medicine to our flood-afflicted people. I crave for the day of the earliest possible arrival of the North Korean relief goods to us who are barely maintaining our livelihood in tents, after losing our own houses.

A certain Han, one of the flood-afflicted people in Kangdong District, Seoul, denounced the treacherous crime of the puppet clique which is at its wit's end. He then said that he is grateful for the step taken by the northern half of the republic to send relief goods, proceeding from love for fellow countrymen. He urged the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique to stop criticizing our decision and to take the necessary steps to facilitate the quick supply of North Korean relief goods to the flood-afflicted people.

A certain Yi, a resident in Sannak-dong, the northern district, Pusan, said: Since ancient times, our people have lived grieving over disasters suffered by their neighbors and helping those facing difficulties. North Korea's recent decision to send relief goods to our flood-afflicted people proceeded from its love for fellow countrymen.

Nevertheless, when the flood-afflicted people lamented the difficulty of survival, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, ignoring their difficult situation, paid a treacherous visit to Japan. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan far surpasses the five thieves of Ulsa. The Chon Tu-hwan ring even violently suppressed with bayonets the demonstration of the flood-afflicted people who demanded rehabilitation of the damages. Where else can one find such a brazen and unscrupulous band of thugs? He then urged the Chon Tu-hwan ring to receive North Korean relief goods without any excuse whatsoever and to help supply these goods to the flood-afflicted people at the earliest possible date.

Past Relief Offers Reviewed

SK181203 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2215 GMT 17 Sep 84

[HODONG SINDUN 18 September special article: "The Expression of Boundlessly Warm Compatriotic and Brotherly Love"]

[Text] On 8 September the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, in connection with the large flood damage in various areas in South Korea, decided to send 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of textile, 100,000 tons of cement, and medicines as relief goods for the flood victims, and informed the South Korean side of this. The South Korean Red Cross has agreed with this compatriotic and humanitarian step that we have taken. As a result, our relief goods can now be delivered to the South Korean flood victims.

This is the first such development since the division of the nation, and, thus, is very fortunate. The step of the Central Committee of the Republic's Red Cross Society to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims is a reflection of the boundlessly warm love and consideration of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center to settle the livelihood of the flood-stricken South Korean compatriots at an early date. The step has also reflected the ardent compatriotic desire and brotherly affection of all the people of the northern half of the republic who have felt terribly heartbroken at the disaster and agony of the brethren of the same blood in the South, and who desire to render some help for the settlement of their livelihood.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We ardently hope that all the precious assets that we have created will be utilized for the recovery of the South Korean economy and for freeing the South Korean people from poverty.

Today, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, and thanks to the superior socialist system and the mighty self-reliant national economy, our people are enjoying a happy life, free from worries about food, clothing, and other necessities. As their lives become more affluent, and as they become even happier, they feel heartbroken for the brethren in the South suffering frequent disasters, and desire to help them with the fruit of their labor. This is the unanimous desire of our people.

Our people never forget the brethren in the South suffering frequent disasters, and consider it the noblest national and compatriotic duty to mitigate even a bit of their distress. Therefore, since the inception of the division by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our party and the government of the republic have made numerous proposals -- the most fair, just, and realistic ones -- in order to accelerate the reunification which will deliver the South Korean people, and made all sincere efforts for their realization, taking all kinds of steps to mitigate the misfortune and agony of the compatriots in the South.

In particular, during those difficult days immediately after liberation, when the livelihood of the people in the northern half was not yet affluent, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, already mindful of the South Korean people suffering the hardships of life under the oppressive rule of the U.S. imperialists, sent to them the plunders taken from the Japanese imperialists, and has continued to remember the compatriots in the South and has, for the almost 40-year period since those days, taken steps of relief everytime they suffered disasters.

In September 1959, an unprecedented typhoon hit all areas of South Korea. As a result, numerous people lost their lives, and some 800,000 people were left homeless. At that time, in order to relieve the sufferings of typhoon-stricken South Korean victims as soon as possible, the respected beloved leader, who always feels more heartbroken at the agony of the South Korean people than any other people, had Cabinet Decision No 60 adopted, which called, as the first step in sending relief goods, for the dispatch of 30,000 sok of rice, textiles, footwear, cement, and timber.

Upon hearing the news that the great leader had stretched the warm hand of relief to those who were standing between life and death, the people in the South were simply grateful, while saying that Marshal Kim Il-song is indeed the sun of the nation and the benefactor of liberation. This is still vivid in our memory.

Prior to this, in July 1956 and in August 1957, when many brethren suffered from repeated flooding disasters, measures were taken for delivery of numerous relief goods, including rice, clothing, cooking utensils, and medical supplies, to them. In January 1962, appropriate measures were taken to send a large quantity of fabrics and shoes, including 2,000 sacks of rice, to flood-stricken fishermen in South Korea. In June 1963, similar steps were taken to send 100,000 sacks of rice to people suffering food shortages and victims of various calamities in South Korea. Thus, the great leader took various measures and steps to rescue calamity-stricken brethren in the South, as well as relief measures for the South Korean people who were pressed by hunger and poverty.

In line with this, the government of the republic adopted Cabinet Decision No 43 in May 1957, calling for sending a large quantity of relief goods, including 100,000 sacks of rice, to farmers in South Korea suffering starvation. Following this, in March 1961, Cabinet Decision No 42 with similar contents was again adopted. In August 1958, Cabinet Decision No 96 was adopted, to send 150,000 sacks of rice, 5 million meters of fabrics, and many marine products and shoes to the unemployed orphans and people in South Korea, left to wander around.

In April 1955 and in January 1956, the government of the republic again adopted a Cabinet decision to ensure education, with expenses paid by the state, for the South Korean youths and students who want to come to the northern half of the republic to study.

In addition, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung said that he earnestly hopes that all the precious assets and property created by our people will be used for the recovery of the South Korean economy and for freeing the South Korean people from poverty, thus taking various sincere steps.

This was clearly shown by the measures taken at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly in November 1960. In this meeting, a step was taken to build hydro-electric power plants, cement plants, various machine plants, fertilizer plants, plate glass plants, and synthetic fiber plants, including an iron and steel plant with a 200,000-ton capacity and a rolled non-ferrous metallurgical plant with a 150,000-ton capacity, in South Korea with our own facilities and technology.

In addition, a step was also taken to send and make available, every year, numerous materials and facilities, including electricity supply, coal, pig iron, rolled steel, cement, timber, plate glass, machine tools, vinalon, artificial fabrics, plastics, and caustic soda that were earnestly needed in South Korea. At the same time, even measures to build 4-story houses for 100,000 households within a few years and to give them, free of charge, to the workers and rural residents in South Korea were proposed.

In order to stabilize the livelihood of the South Korean peasants who were suffering from starvation, the meeting also put forth the question of distributing, free of charge, some 1 million chongbo of land, after reclamation, to the peasants who had no land, or who had only small plots of land, or to the unemployed, and the question of preventing floods and natural disasters by restoring and expanding the irrigation facilities and by carrying out large-scale anti-erosion projects.

Measures were taken to send sufficient quantities of bulldozers, excavators, cargo trucks, tractors, and other machinery items required for restoration work for the farms in South Korea, as well as agricultural tools, cement, timber, and several thousand oxen for plowing every year. Indeed, the measures and steps taken by the great leader and our party in the past to rescue the South Korean people are countless. All these measures and steps were overflowing with the warm fatherly love of the great leader, who did not spare anything to eliminate the pains of the South Korean brethren, and with compatriotic love of the people in the northern half of the republic.

However, our humanitarian and brotherly measures have not been realized to date because of the South Korean authorities' hinderance maneuvers. The South Korean side has decided to accept the decision of the Central Committee of the republic's Red Cross to send relief goods to flood victims in South Korea, and accordingly, our brotherly love will reach the brethren in the South. How joyful this is!

The working class, cooperative farmers, and all the people in the northern half of the republic, who were saddened as they personally witnessed on television the miserable situation of the flood victims in South Korea who lost homes, parents, and brothers, and who were forsaken on the streets, rejoice over the news that the South Korean side accepted our humanitarian proposal. They earnestly hope that rice, fabrics, cement, medical supplies, and other relief goods which they produced by themselves will reach the flood victims in South Korea as soon as possible and ease their pains and help stabilize their livelihood. Imagining the scene on the day the South Korean people rejoice over receiving our relief goods, which are filled with endless brotherly and compatriotic love, we will make all efforts to expedite that day.

NODONG SINBUN EXPOSES SOUTH'S ECONOMIC FAILURE

SK172348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) — NODONG SINBUN today exposes the wholesale failure of the South Korean "economic plan." The paper notes that the South Korean puppet clique recently revised the "economic plan" for this year set at its beginning and worked out a "plan for economic management for the second half year" which reduced the "growth rate," and at the close of last year it gave up half way the "Fifth Five-Year Plan" and totally revised the plan.

These facts tell that the South Korean economy is undergoing a serious crisis, contrary to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's vociferous advertisement of "economic stability" and "growth" these days, the paper says, and continues:

The "National Federation of Businessmen," a reptile organisation of the puppet clique, said that the business depression in the second half year would be more serious than in the first half year. Enterprises are going under water one after another and production is decreasing in all domains.

Big enterprises which went bankrupt or were placed under the control of banks or the puppet government numbered more than 150 in the 1980-1983 period. In South Korea an average of more than 100 minor enterprises are going insolvent every month. Those minor enterprises which suspend or curtail operation, suffering from a chronic business crisis number 9,000-10,000 every year.

South Korea's "gross national product" dwindled 6.2 percent in 1980. The South Korean economy is undergoing such difficulties. The annual average "industrial growth rate" in the 1980-1983 period was less than a half of that in the 1975-1979 period.

Agriculture is also in the grip of a serious crisis. Barley production last year was 183,000 tons less than the annual average output in the 1978-1982 period. This year the figure dropped 11.4 percent below last year's. Rice output last year was 250,000 tons less than the previous year's. South Korea's self-sufficiency in grain is no more than 42 percent.

Export, the life and soul of the South Korean economy, is not going on well due to the restrictions on import in foreign countries. Even when goods are exported, they are paid at 42 percent of the production cost, 73 percent at best, to make it impossible for both ends to meet. With no trick can the South Korean puppet clique veil its crime in causing the economic bankruptcy, stresses the paper.

TASS CITED ON 3-WAY MILITARY ALLIANCE

SK150427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 12 (KCNA) — TASS September 12 published its news analyst's article titled "For Peace in the Far East" supporting the statement of the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry denouncing Japanese authorities for inviting traitor Chon Tu-hwan to Tokyo and having very ill-boding huddles gravely threatening peace in the Far East and the peaceful reunification of Korea. The news agency says:

The U.S. imperialists attach great importance to South Korea in the three-way military alliance. South Korea has turned into an aggressive base in Asia by the United States. The action of the United States and its Japanese and South Korean allies is aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea, as Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip showed. The chief obstacle to the peaceful reunification of North and South Korea is the U.S. occupation forces' presence in South Korea. Despite the demand of the world public and in defiance of the resolution of the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly envisaging ensuring peace in Korea by means of forcing all foreign troops out of South Korea and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, the U.S. Administration is reinforcing its military strength in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the United States and its Seoul puppets are desperately obstructing the realisation of fair and constructive proposals of the DPRK for settling the question of national reunification, the fundamental national problem of the Korean people, on a peaceful and democratic basis. When these proposals are realised, they will contribute to improving the situation in Korea and consolidating peace in the Far East.

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT

SK172354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2234 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on September 17 to Pal Losoncsi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message reads:

I extend warm congratulations to you, my close friend, on your 65th birthday on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf. Recalling my significant meeting with you during my last visit to your country, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and happiness and greater success in your work for the development and prosperity of the country.

KANG SONG-SAN MEETS BULGARIAN PERFORMERS

SK160915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- Premier Kang Song-san on September 15 met and had a friendly talk with leading members and main actors and actresses of the Sliven Provincial People's Song and Ensemble of Bulgaria headed by Talinka Yordanova, secretary of the Sliven Provincial Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Present there were comrades So Yun-sok and Kim Pok-sin, personages concerned and Bulgarian ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev.

SOCIALIST FUNCTIONS ABROAD MARK DPRK ANNIVERSARY

SK180434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA) -- Colorful functions were held in many countries in celebration of the 36th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Korean film shows were held at the Czechoslovakia-Korea Friendship Randzhot United Agricultural Cooperative, at the Ouidah District Administrative Committee of Benin, at military barracks of Central Africa and at the "Liberte" cinema house in Conakry, Guinea, and a Korean film show and photo exhibition at the Kuneitra Province house of culture of Syria.

Hung on the background of the platform of the function hall in Syria were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Hafiz al-Asad. Seen there also was a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing work.

On display in the function hall were immortal classic works of President Kim Il-song and works of Comrade Kim Chong-il and other books and photographs showing the development of the Korean chemical industry.

Meanwhile, the Romanian papers SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI September 8 and the Hungarian papers NEPSZABADSAG, MAGYAR HIRLAP, NEPSZAVA and MAGYAR HIRLET September 8 carried special-writeups and articles on this anniversary.

KANG SONG-SAN WINDS UP VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Meets Mengistu

SK151045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa September 13 (KCNA) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, met the DPRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, at the hall of the party Central Committee on the afternoon of September 12. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Ethiopia and Korea and hoped for further strengthening of these relations. He evinced full support and solidarity for the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification.

Witnesses Monument Unveiling

SK141152 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- The "Monument to Heroes" was built in Ethiopia in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution. The monument was unveiled with a grand ceremony on September 11 in Addis Ababa.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, in his conversation on the spot with Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, who was heading a DPRK party and government delegation, expressed heartfelt thanks to the Korean comrades for the construction of the excellent monument and said that they had done a great deal of work.

The organisational secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia called on Premier Kang Song-san and expressed wholehearted thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the building of the wonderful monument.

Earlier, on September 4, Mengistu Haile Mariam inspected the construction site of the "Monument to Heroes" and asked the head of the Korean statue construction delegation to convey his deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the meticulous care they had shown for the construction of the monument.

Returns Home

SK142303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2237 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The DPRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, returned home on September 14 by plane after attending the Founding Congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Ethiopia.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and personages concerned.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

SK160145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received the visiting delegation of the Cuban Communist Party on September 15. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Rafael Polanco, first vice-director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was on hand. Also present there was Danilo Sotolongo, chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented him with a gift in the name of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

Cuban Delegation Leaves**SK190452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 19 Sep 84**

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA) -- The Cuban Communist Party delegation headed by Rafael Polanco, first vice-director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the party, left here by air on September 18. It was seen off at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Danilo Sotolongo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES ORTEGA ON NATIONAL DAY**SK141543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 14 Sep 84**

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song on September 14 sent a message of greetings to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to you, the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people on the occasion of the Independence Day of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people, closely rallied around the Sandinist National Liberation Front are waging a powerful struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and gains of revolution and build a new society, courageously repulsing the repeated armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their just struggle on the road of anti-imperialism and independence and believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will expand in scope and develop in the future in many fields. I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you and your people greater success in the work for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life.

Foreign Minister's Message**SK150422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 15 Sep 84**

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel Descoto Brockman on the Independence Day of Nicaragua. The message sincerely wished the foreign minister greater success in his responsible work for defending the sovereignty of the country.

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES MEXICAN PRESIDENT**SK151553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 15 Sep 84**

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado on September 15. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency, the Government of the United States of Mexico and the Mexican people on the occasion of the 174th anniversary of the independence of Mexico.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish Your Excellency and your people great success in the work for the independent development of the country and peace. I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mexico will further expand and develop in the future.

Greetings to Foreign Minister

SK160859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) — Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message to Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, greeting the independence Day of the United States of Mexico.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would grow further in scope and develop in various fields in the interests of the two peoples, the message wished the foreign minister success in his work.

FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP MEETS PAKISTANI PRESIDENT

SK151108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) — Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on September 10 met the DPRK Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Chon Yong-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Pakistani president.

Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he said he wished to see that Korea is reunified into one. He pointed out that the friendly relations between Pakistan and Korea were favorably developing. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The president gave a dinner for the delegation.

DPRK AMBASSADOR PAYS CALL ON VIETNAM PREMIER

SK141046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) — Kim Chong-song, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Vietnam, paid a courtesy call on Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong on September 8. The premier said he was greatly rejoiced over the big successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction of the country. Noting that he would actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he expressed the belief that the Korean people would certainly win in the struggle.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY OBSERVED

SK161002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0924 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- Papers here today observe the Independence Day of Papua New Guinea. Noting that the independence of Papua New Guinea was a fruition of a protracted persistent struggle of her people for sovereignty, NODONG SINMUM says in a signed article:

Since independence the Papua New Guinean People have struggled for consolidating the national independence, liquidating the consequences of the colonial rule and building the national economy. Papua New Guinea proposed the conversion of the Southern Pacific into a nuclear free zone and is striving for its realization.

Recently, Papua New Guinean Prime Minister Somare expressed the firm stand not to allow a naval ship of any country carrying nuclear weapons to call at a port of his country. It enjoys support from Southern Pacific nations.

Our country and Papua New Guinea established diplomatic relations on June 1, 1976. Our people value friendship with the Papua New Guinean people and will make positive efforts to strengthen and develop it.

MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people wish the Papua New Guinean people greater success in their struggle for the building of a new society.

KIM YONG-NAM GREETES NEW SIERRA LEONEAN MINISTER

SK160903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-Nam sent a message of greeting to Dr Sheka Hassan Kanu upon his appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the republic of Sierra Leone. Wishing the Sierra Leonean foreign minister new success in his responsible work, the message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would continue to strengthen and develop in the future.

VARIOUS DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM FOREIGN VISITS

SK142307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2240 GMT 14 Sep 84

["Visits -- KCNA Headline"]

[Excerpt] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society headed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of it's Central Committee, which had attended the Second International Red Cross and Red Crescent Society Congress on peace and the delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association headed by its vice-chairman Kim Chong-tu which had visited Poland returned home on September 14. The delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science headed by its President Yi Yong-Kyun and the delegation of the Ministry of Forestry headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Yong-Hwa flew back home on the same day from their visit to the Soviet Union.

JAPANESE FIGURE HAILS KIM CHONG-IL THEORY

SK150048 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Article by Makodo Kimura, a Japanese, entitled "Perfection of Theory on Modern Imperialism by Secretary Kim Chong-il" from the program "Great Man of the World"]

[Text] Today, the world imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are viciously perpetrating aggression and plunder behind the signboard of peace. They dragged the forces of aggression on a large-scale into major resource areas and military strategic points in Asia, Africa, and Latin America on the pretext of protecting their sovereignty, security, and so forth. They are also attempting to seize the new independent countries politically, economically, and militarily on the pretext of assistance and protection.

Some countries make a companion of the imperialists with fantasy, raving as if the imperialists' aggressive nature had changed. In such a situation, correctly realizing the characteristics and reactionary essence of modern imperialism is very important. However, many nations of the world fail to make a definite conclusion, but merely repeat the theories of the previous bibliographers.

Under such circumstances, dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il's historic document entitled "On The Essential Characteristics and Agressive Nature of Modern Imperialism" was published in early 1962. The prominent treatise of Secretary Kim Chong-il is a brilliant fruition of his uncommon wisdom, insight, thinking, and research, and a perfect theory on imperialism in the new era.

He defined the characteristics of modern imperialism in a unique way in his treatise. Correct analysis and evaluation of modern imperialism are important issues which should be solved with priority in correctly realizing the transformation of modern imperialism.

Dear Secretary Kim Chong-il noted that, while preserving its original characteristics, modern imperialism has changed in many ways because of social and historic conditions of the present times and wisely analyzed the characteristic nature of modern imperialism.

Dear Secretary Kim Chong-il has indicated: Modern imperialism is not merely based on monopolistic domination, but it assumes state monopolistic capitalism as a basis of politics and economies; it depends on neo-colonialism, not on old colonialism; it does not exist (? competitively), but is being reorganized subordinately with the U.S. imperialists as its ringleaders. It is making last-ditch efforts for its survival, is rapidly declining and being ruined, ruining rather than being strengthened and developed.

This is a classic definition of the characteristics of modern imperialism made by dear Secretary Kim Chong-il with his uncommon ideological and theoretical wisdom. In fact, the world masses knew the characteristics of imperialism defined by the old bibliographers. However, they are ignorant of the characteristics of modern imperialism.

In his past work Lenin noted that imperialism is a special step of history and its characteristic trait monopolistic capitalism, and that imperialism is technical capitalism which is decaying and vanishing. We can say that this was a correct evaluation of imperialism as it existed from the late 19th century to the nearly 20th century.

However, we cannot correctly explain the characteristics and aggressive nature of modern imperialism with the existing formula and theories under a new historic condition that reactionary imperialist forces are weakening and the imperialists' colonial system is finally being eliminated while the anti-imperialist forces are being strengthened and enhanced in the international arena with each passing day.

The characteristics of modern imperialism and its aggressive nature were elucidated by the theory on modern imperialism set forth by the dear Secretary Kim Chong-il a great ideological theorist. As the political and economic crises of imperialism have deepened, large monopolists have seized state power, have fascistized the bourgeois political system, and have closely combined the power of monopoly with state power. Unlike the past period, the imperialist have (? given) bogus independence while advocating independence and freedom, and have persistently sought the policy of colonial enslavement in an indirect way through their tamed puppets.

To give an example, the U.S. imperialists, while calling South Korea a so-called independent state, have further intensified their colonial rule through their faithful stooges. Having openly sought a colonial rule in the past, the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, have clung to a neo-colonial rule in a more disguised and crafty way. Additionally; unlike the past situation in which the imperialists had vied for colonies, modern imperialism has been pyramidically restructured with the U.S. imperialists as a boss.

As shown by the above facts, it is obvious that the characteristics of modern imperialism cannot be correctly analyzed or appraised with the theories of the preceding [word indistinct].

The dear Secretary Kim Chong-il formulated the characteristics of modern imperialism fully using to his genius. As a result, the traits of modern imperialism can be perceived and its reactionary nature can be thoroughly elucidated.

Also, in his historic treatise, Secretary Kim Chong-il clearly elucidated the aggressive nature of modern imperialists. He made it clear that aggression and plunder are the peculiar traits of imperialism and, even though they have existed in the pre-imperialist period, they became more obvious and were further strengthened in the period of imperialism.

The imperialists have recently made desperate efforts to preserve and expand their sphere of domination. To realize their sordid desire for aggression, the U.S. imperialists, in particular, have openly perpetrated armed interference in many places in the world. For example, the U.S. imperialists have led the situation of the Korean peninsula to the brink of war, waging war exercises there every year by mobilizing a large number of aggressive armed forces and, last year, they occupied Grenada, a small island in the Caribbean region, with armed force.

As noted by the dear Secretary Kim Chong-il, all the facts clearly show that the aggressive nature of modern imperialism has not changed at all and is becoming more crafty and vicious. Indeed, the dear Secretary Kim Chong-il's historic treatise, a perfect (? theory) on imperialism in our times, greatly contributes to the development of the revolutionary idea of the working class. Thanks to the dear Secretary Kim Chong-il who crossed the boundary of the preceding [word indistinct] and completed the theory on imperialism, the world's revolutionary masses can more vigorously stage the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF, REACTION TO RED CROSS TALKS

Proposal for Second Meeting

SK181100 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] [Begin recording] [Announcer] At 1013 on 18 September, the working-level representatives of the North and South Korean Red Cross Societies entered into a contact to discuss the procedures for delivering and accepting the relief goods for the flood victims at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

Both sides agreed on naming Inchon port and Pukpyong port as the sites for delivering the relief goods. However, the two sides did not reach an agreement on other procedures. At 1633, the North Korean representatives unilaterally left the conference room after proposing another meeting at 1000 on 21 September.

Reporter Yun Tok-su, who is now in the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] headquarters, has a report.

[Yun Tok-su] This is Yun Tok-su. The first contact between the working-level representatives from the North and South Korean Red Cross societies held to discuss the procedures for delivering and receiving the relief goods in fact came to an end after 6 and a 1/2 hours of sitting eyeball to eyeball when the North Korean side unilaterally left the meeting place without narrowing the differences of opinion between the two sides regarding the sites for delivering the relief goods.

Yi Yong-tok, chief delegate of the KNRC working-level representatives, suggested to the North Korean side that it bring as far as Panmunjom the relief goods that the North Korean Red Cross Society insisted on transporting by land. However, Han Ung-sik, the head of the North Korean Red Cross Society, did not back down from his insistence that it will transport them by land to Seoul.

Both sides agreed that the Red Cross Societies of the two sides will be in charge of delivering and receiving the relief goods. They even agreed on the issue of transport routes, an issue on which both sides previously had different views, agreeing that the routes of transportation include land, maritime, and air routes. However, both sides began to show differences in view regarding the site for delivering the relief goods, which was put forth shortly before noon.

The representatives of the KNRC and the North Korean Red Cross Society did not back down from their proposals for Panmunjom and for Seoul, respectively. When the session resumed after a break from 1200 to 1300, both sides stood pat with their respective assertions.

Chief KNRC representative Yi said that since the donor has shown its sincerity, it should send the relief goods to Panmunjom, respecting the recipient's opinion. He also called on the North Korean side to agree on designating Inchon as the maritime transportation route and Panmunjom as the land transportation route, sites which are convenient for out side to receive the relief goods, in accordance with the generally accepted principle of rescue of the International Red Cross stipulating that the relief goods be delivered to sites convenient for the recipients.

However, the North Korean side, responding to our proposal, held that it should bring the relief goods by trucks to Seoul. It then expressed the desire to hold a contact again if the South Korean side does not want to accept the North's proposal.

In connection with this, the South Korean side's representatives said that the contact is to help flood victims who need urgent aid, and that such a step is not necessary, stressing that the talk should be finalized today. They accused the North Korean side of ignoring the considerations of the other side in the talks, noting that such an attitude runs counter to etiquette.

No progress was made after 1500 in the contact between the working-level representatives because both sides merely repeated their assertions.

At around 1618, the North Korean side proposed that another meeting be held at a later date. A few minutes before the end of the first-round contact between the working-level representatives, the North Korean side said that, because it needs time to report the results of the contact to the higher office [sangbu], and hold discussions with it, it wants to hold a contact again on 1000 on 21 September.

Thus, the first round of the contact came to an end as the North Korean side unilaterally left the room. Prior to this, working-level representatives of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies agreed on some issues in principle, including the ports for unloading of the relief goods. However, they had different opinions regarding the issue of using places on the ground for unloading the materials.

In today's meeting, both sides agreed on the issue of unloading and receiving the materials transported by sea in Inchon and Pukpyong. However, our side requested that the materials to be transported by the land route be carried to Panmunjom, which is the shortest point, in accordance with the international practice of the Red Cross. The North Korean side, however, insisted that it will transport the materials by trucks to Seoul.

YONHAP Details

SK181155 Seoul YONHAP in English 1146 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Sept. 18 (YONHAP) -- The North Korean side broke off the working-level inter-Korean Red Cross Societies meeting six hours and 35 minutes after the contact began Tuesday in this truce village to discuss the delivery of materials the northern side offered for South Korean flood victims. The rupture came after the Northern Korean Red Cross Society delegation walked out of the conference room, refusing to heed the southern side over conflicting methods of delivery.

Ignoring international customs and mainly seeking propaganda effect, the northern side insisted on delivering the relief materials all the way directly to Seoul, while the southern side called upon the north to bring the materials up to this truce village.

The southern side earlier accepted almost all delivery suggestions offered by northern side, but asked the North to bring the materials up to the truce village, citing international practices of International Red Cross Committee. The northern side turned down the southern request, and walked out, leaving words for resuming the contact on Sept. 21 at the same place.

South Korean chief delegate Yi Yong-tok told reporters that "we will not respond to the North's proposal for meeting again on Sept. 21 unless there is basic shift in the northern attitude."

He elaborated on "the basic shift in the northern attitude" by saying that the North should accept the southern request for bringing the relief materials only up to the truce village, from where the southern vehicles would pick them up. Yi said that the northern side, if it has true intention, might as well bring the materials to Inchon and Pukpyong ports in the South and Panmunjom. He added that if the northern side informs the South within 72 hours on detailed delivery plans, the South will do its best to ensure safety and convenience of all men, ships and vehicles used for the delivery.

Yi Yong-tok Statement

SK181125 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] In a statement issued after the contact between the working-level representatives of the North and South Korean Red Cross Societies had been ruptured, our side's chief representative stated that although our side has accepted the North Korean side's (unreasonable) suggestion to include land transportation of the relief goods and passage of the relief goods through Panmunjom, the North Korean side stuck to its stubborn attitude that it will directly transport the relief goods even to Seoul.

Saying that the North Korean side should not attach unnecessary conditions if it genuinely intends to deliver the relief goods, Yi Yong-tok, chief KNRC representative, said it is regrettable that the contact has failed in reaching an agreement because of the North Korean side's unreasonable stubbornness.

He said that he hopes that the North Korean side will, if genuinely wishes to do so, bring the relief goods to Inchon, Pukpyong, and Panmunjom within this month. Chief Korean National Red Cross representative Yi Yong-tok stated that our side will do its best to guarantee the safety of the personnel, ships, and vehicles entering our side for the delivery of the relief goods if the North Korean side informs our side of a detailed transport plan within 72 hours.

At a press conference held prior to this, chief representative Yi Yong-tok stated that he has not agreed to the North Korean side's proposal for another round of contact on 21 September. He further said: Unless the North Korean side effects a change in its attitude in principle, our side will not respond to the North Korean side's proposal for another contact on 21 September.

KNRC President on Talks

SK181330 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC], issued a statement today upon the rupture of the working-level contacts between the Red Cross Societies of the North and the South. The statement reads as follows:

As has been reported already, the working-level contacts between the Red Cross Societies of the North and the South held in Panmunjom today ended when the North Korean side unilaterally walked out of the meeting place, ignoring our side's request for the continuation of the discussion in order to settle all the problems today.

Today's working-level contracts had been arranged to discuss the issues concerning the procedure of delivering the relief goods promised to our side's flood victims by the North Korean Red Cross Society to the KNRC.

However, ignoring, from the beginning, the principles of activities and customs of the International Red Cross, the North Korean side preposterously insisted on its stubborn and unreasonable assertions that it would directly visit the flood victims across the country by carrying the relief goods on vehicles and express its condolence to them.

In accordance with the accepted Red Cross custom by which the recipient designates the site of delivery of the goods, our side proposed that Inchon port be designated as the site where the goods will be delivered in order to accept the North Korean side's goods as quickly as possible and as conveniently as possible.

Also, taking account of the North Korean side's hopes, our side showed as much sincerity and made as many concessions as possible to the North Korean side by adding Pukpyong and Panmunjom to the list of sites, in addition to Inchon port. However, the North Korean side, ignoring our side's sincere effort to have both sides discuss other procedures after agreeing on designating Inchon, Pukpyong, and Panmunjom as the sites for delivery of the relief goods, showed that its offer of relief goods has not been advanced out of pure humanitarian and compatriotic considerations by stubbornly insisting that it will deliver the goods in Seoul.

Unless the North Korean side changes its basic attitude, we think the further continuation of the contacts between the Red Cross Societies of the North and the South would be simply meaningless.

We regret that simple issues such as the procedure of delivering the relief goods, which can be sufficiently settled through only 1 day's contact, have not been agreed upon because of the North Korean side's insincere attitude.

If the North Korean side sincerely intends to give us the relief goods, it will simply have to bring the goods to Inchon, Pukpyong, and Panmunjom by the end of this month by transporting the goods by ships and vehicles, and abandon other conditions.

We make it clear that if the North Korean side informs our side in advance of a detailed plan for the transport of the goods to complete the delivery of the goods within the month of September, we will take any steps that are necessary to accept the goods in the quickest and simplest way.

[Dated] 18 September 1984

[Signed] Yu Chang-sun, president of the KNRC

North Blamed For Rupture

SK190430 SEOUL YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (OANA-YONHAP). -- The working-level officials' meeting between the South and North Korean Red Cross Societies at the truce village of Panmunjom Tuesday was the first contact between the two organizations in nearly seven years. The meeting held to discuss procedural matters related to the delivery and receipt of materials the north offered to South Korean flood victims, however, ended in a rupture when the North Korean delegates unilaterally walked out of the conference room only six hours after the meeting began.

Contrary to the North's refusal of an earlier proposal by South Korean President Chon Yu-hwan to provide North Korea with materials and technology free of charge, the South Korean Red Cross had accepted the North Korean offer with hopes "to pave the way for genuine, mutual and humanitarian assistance between fellow Koreans and to improve inter-Korean relations."

Tuesday's meeting Panmunjon, thus, even could have been a breakthrough leading to the resumption of the long-suspended inter-Korean dialogue as a similar meeting did in September 1971.

The inter-Korean dialogue, which was initiated by preliminary Red Cross talks at Panmunjon on Sept. 20, 1971 to discuss reunion of separated families in the two Koreas, had been continued on and off until December 1977 when the two Red Cross Societies held their last meeting at the same place. The North had unilaterally declared the end of the dialogue and disconnected the direct telephone line that had been installed in the course of the dialogue.

Observers who watched the meeting Tuesday said the North Korean delegates showed an attitude of delay and tried to make the best use of the meeting for political propaganda.

Despite the international practice of Red Cross Societies that calls for delivery of relief goods to the Red Cross of the country hit by disaster at the place designated by the receiving party, North Korean delegates kept insisting "nonsense" that they would convey the materials to Seoul and visit the flood victims, the observers said. Observers argued that if the North really wanted to provide materials to the South Korean victims, it should have delivered the materials rapidly without any precondition to Inchon or Pusan ports as designated by Yu Chang-sun, president of the South Korean National Red Cross, in a statement accepting the North's offer.

Noting that the North Korean delegates produced a set of arbitrary suggestions for transportation and delivery of the materials, the observers said the North revealed its intentions of taking advantage of the delivery procedures in its propaganda ploy. In the beginning of the meeting, the North Korean delegates proposed four areas -- Seoul, Sockho, Pusan, and Inchon -- as unloading points for North Korean materials transported by land and sea. Furthermore, they said that formal ceremonies should be held at the unloading points, with newsmen from both sides attending, and that they would visit and encourage the flood victims for themselves.

Analysts specializing in North Korean said that the North Korean offer was no more than a propaganda stunt disguised as humanitarianism and the Red Cross spirit. The analysts also said that the North's offer emanated from the desperate need to break out of international isolation in the aftermath of its terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, last year.

North Korea is now incapable of helping the South due to its people's low standard of living. Thus, it seems to have intended to simply counter President Chon's Aug. 20 proposal rather than to have expected its offer would be accepted, the analysts said.

The North must have been embarrassed with the South's unexpected acceptance of its offer and thus have worked on ways not to provide materials but to turn the responsibility over to the South Korean side, according to the analysts. The materials the North offered to provide to the South -- 50,000 sok (7,200 tons) of rice, 50,000 meters of fabric, 100,000 tons of cement and unspecified amounts of medicine -- have no great meaning quantity-wise.

The amount of rice offered by the North is only one-thousandth of South Korea's annual production, and that of fabric but one-ten thousandth of the South's annual fabric production, while that of cement is just a single three-day output of one South Korean factory. Moreover, the relief of the victims and repair of the damage in South Korea have been completed.

Thus, what was at stake in the Panmunjon meeting Tuesday was whether they could find any viable means to resume the inter-Korean dialogue so as to take one step forward toward peaceful reunification of the divided Korean peninsula.

Until the North gives up its insincere attitude, the analysts said, the ardent hope of Korean peoples for peaceful reunification is only daydreaming.

HERALD Report

SK190138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] "Are you interested in the delivery of relief goods or in crossing the threshold (of Seoul)?"

This was a question by a Republic of Korean National Red Cross delegate weary of the North Korean Red Cross's insistence at Panmunjon yesterday that it send relief goods to Seoul by its own trucks. The North Korean delegates did not try to hide what they wanted to achieve when they insisted on Seoul. They said there should be a "formal ceremony" marking the delivery and that the event should be covered by North Korean reporters.

In other words, they wanted to stage a dramatic political show in the Republic of Korea's capital with what they would say were gifts from Kim Il-sung.

The Panmunjon meeting was intended to handle procedures concerning "speedy delivery" of relief goods offered by the North Korean Red Cross for South Korean flood victims on "compatriotic and humanitarian" grounds. There seemed to be no serious problems remaining when the two sides agreed that the delivery would be made by the North Korean Red Cross to the KNRC and that relief goods would be shipped to Inchon and Pukpyong.

The South Korean delegation went so far as to agree with the North that there should be a delivery ceremony. When North Korea insisted on sending some of the promised materials over land, the South Korean team conceded that they could be transported to the southern boundary of Panmunjon. But North Korea demanded that it should deliver the goods to Seoul, which is contrary to an International Red Cross rule of respecting the wishes of recipient countries. It even proposed to visit flooded areas to "console the victims."

The North Koreans must have envisioned a parade of hundreds of trucks with political slogans in Seoul and communist indoctrination in inundated areas in the guise of brotherly love and humanitarianism. When the Seoul side accepted the North Korean offer of relief goods, it did so not because it needed outside assistance for rehabilitation but because it wanted to break the impasse in inter-Korean relations and thus reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. Yi Yong-tok, KNRC vice president, said at the Panmunjon meeting that Seoul would not accept even a grain of rice if the North did not respect the South Korean wishes.

South Korean Government officials believe that the North Korean insistence on Seoul as a delivery site impinges on the Republic of Korea's sovereignty and that Pyongyang is more interested in propaganda than in the easing of tension. There are many examples of North Korea's questionable attitude in its talks with the South. A recent example of North Korean insincerity was the boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics. Pyongyang proposed to form a single team for the games but followed the Soviet lead in boycotting them.

Experts on North Korean affairs raise questions regarding the motive behind the North Korean offer to send relief goods to South Korean flood victims. They suspect that the North may have offered them as a means of bolstering the foundation of the communist kingdom by making believe that the living standard in the South is lower than in the North. The North Korean people, isolated from the outside world, would believe that the South is so poor as to receive their donation, they said.

The Pyongyang regime tells its people that the bombing in Rangoon last October was fabricated by the South, despite the Burmese ruling. Burma tried convicted two North Korean agents after the attack, which resulted in the death of 17 South Koreans accompanying President Chun Tu-hwan on a state visit.

The political show, envisioned by the Pyongyang regime, will not materialize in Seoul because South Koreans will not be vulnerable to such a gimmick. But the doors to the delivery of goods are not totally shut. Whether or not it will be realized depends on North Korea's willingness to agree on the Panmunjom delivery, which the KNRC believes as a sign of respect for the Republic of Korea.

Correction to Report Talks

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined: "Report on 18 Sep Red Cross Talks at Panmunjom", published in the 18 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page E 1, last paragraph, last two lines:

...concerning (handing over) the materials. He revealed the following 6-point stand: First, the timing of transportation shall begin almost immediately after the contact and conclude within...(supplying dropped words)

NORTH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT UNITED NATIONS

SK190141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] United Nations (YONHAP) -- North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-man will visit the United Nations during the 39th U.N. General Assembly Session which opens Tuesday, an informed U.N. source said Monday. He is to arrive in New York next Monday or Tuesday, the source said. The source said Kim may try to contact U.S. officials during his U.N. visit. He noted that North Korea has proposed three-party talks with South Korea and the United States.

The source recalled that when the then North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam visited the United Nations in 1977, he tried to contact officials of the Carter administration.

Kim, said the source, will attend a conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries.

YEMENI PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES DEJID-LED GROUP

OW190503 Ulaanbaatar MOWTSAME in English 1610 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Sep (MOWTSAME) — [Passage indistinct] document says, in part:

The Mongolian delegation was received by General Secretary of the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] CC, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and Prime Minister of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

During the visit talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding between the MPR delegation led by B. Dejid and the PDRY led by candidate Politburo member of the YSP CC, chairman of the YSP CC Party Control Committee 'Ali Shayi' Hadi. The sides briefed each other on the process of socio-economic and cultural development of their respective countries.

The host side hailed the successes of the Mongolian people in various spheres of life, noted the importance of the MPR's historical experience of socialist construction and highly assessed the MPR's contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress. In this connection the delegation of the PDRY expressed support to the proposal of the MPR on concluding a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The sides paid great attention to bilateral relations and stated with satisfaction the successful development of the friendly relations between the MPR and PDRY and reaffirmed their resolve to further promote them in political, cultural and other spheres.

While analyzing the overall international situation the sides confirmed identity of views on present-day urgent issues, especially on problems concerning international peace and security. The sides once again affirmed their full conviction that the planet was seriously endangered through the fault of the aggressive imperialist circles, above all NATO countries headed by the USA.

The two sides emphasized that under these conditions strengthening of international peace and security was the most pressing task, the crucial problem in the struggle of peoples. In this connection the MPR and PDRY voiced full support to the peace proposals and efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which stemmed from the very essence of their socialist system and were aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of an outbreak of another destructive war.

The two sides reaffirmed their resolve to further contribute to the peoples' struggle for peace, security and social progress and withstand the aggressive policy of imperialist forces, their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The sides welcomed the new Soviet proposals on the settlement of the Mideast crisis. They believe that these proposals are the only real way towards solving that protracted conflict in the region.

The Mongolian side highly appraised the efforts of the PDRY to cement the unity of the patriotic and progressive forces in the Arab world.

The MPR and PDRY voiced their militant solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America fighting against imperialism and neo-colonialism, for independence and social progress. They hailed the creation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and qualified it as a new victory in the world revolutionary movement and as an earnest of the triumph of the Ethiopian revolution. [as received]

The sides paid close attention to the question of consolidating peace and security in the Asian continent, and supported the known peace proposals and initiatives of Afghanistan, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A plan of co-operation of the two countries in the field of culture and education for the period of 1985-1986 was signed during the visit.

CULTURAL, EDUCATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA

OW151151 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1621 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 14 (MONTSAME) -- In Addis Ababa, Ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Socialist Ethiopia S. Dambadarjaa and Deputy Minister of Culture of Ethiopia (Zevdie Girma) have signed a cultural and education cooperation plan between the MPR and Ethiopia for 1985-1987.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR GDR 15 SEP

OW171347 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1348 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Sep (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugarsuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, left here today for an official friendly visit to the GDR. He was seen off at the Bayant-Uhaa Airport by M. Flajec, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Balhaajab, chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee; and other officials, as well as S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, and E. Morten, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim to the MPR.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

OW172353 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Sep (MONTSAME) -- An HPR [Hungarian People's Republic] Government delegation led by J. Borbandi, deputy premier of the HPR Council of Ministers, left here today for home. The HPR delegation took part in a business meeting of the heads of the Mongolian and Hungarian parts of the Mongolian-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

The delegation was seen off at the Bayant-uhaa Airport by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian section of the commission, and D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, as well as L. Kadar, HPR ambassador to the MPR.

BATMONH GREET'S HUNGARY'S LAZAR ON BIRTHDAY

OW171445 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1335 GMT 15 Sep 84

[From the Mongolian Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Sep (MONTSAME) -- UNEN has published a congratulatory telegram from J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, to Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and premier of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday. In our country, it says, you are well known as a prominent party and state leader of the Mongolian people, and we highly assess your fruitful activities directed at creating a new life in Hungary and your great contribution to the cause of developing and strengthening fraternal relations between our countries.

OUTBREAK OF GOVERNMENT-KAREN FIGHTING REPORTED

BK151009 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Sep 84 p 2

[By Suthap Chawivan]

[Text] Mae Sot — Heavy fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese Government forces erupted again yesterday afternoon and lasted until this morning in mountainous terrain about 10 kilometres west of the Karens' Wangkha market-place, rebel sources said this morning. The number of casualties on either side is still not known, but the sources said that in fighting of this scale substantial casualty figures can be expected on both sides.

The fighting erupted when advancing columns of Karens troopers tried to drive out Burmese forces stationed in the mountainous areas here. Burmese artillery and mortar laid down a heavy barrage of bombardment in an attempt to halt the advancing Karen soldiers yesterday and this morning, the sources said. Fresh fightings also took place last night and this morning, said the report.

Thai border patrol police also reported that during this rainy season, the Karen forces were enjoying much advantage due to their great familiarity with the terrain. Several strategic Karen areas which had earlier been occupied by the Burmese forces are now back under the control of the Karens. However, if the Burmese pour in more troops and launch another full offensive in the coming dry season, the Karens will be facing a difficult time, said the report.

Meanwhile, a report from Mae La village opposite Tha Song Yang District of Tak, this morning said that Karen soldiers from the rebels' 7th Brigade were still pursuing fleeing Burmese forces which last week engaged in fierce fighting for more than four days with the Karen rebels here. They slowly retreated to another side of the mountain, said the report. Rebel sources reported that more than 12 bodies of Burmese soldiers were found at the scene of the fighting last week. Several hundred pieces of war weapons of various kinds and a large amount of Burmese ammunition were left behind when the Burmese forces abandoned the battle field, said the sources.

'Heavy Fighting' Continues

BK170951 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot — Heavy fighting between Karen and Burmese soldiers erupted again yesterday about 10 kilometres west of the Karen marketplace of Wangkha, a military source said. The source said sounds of heavy guns and artillery were still heard here this morning. Casualties of both sides were not reported.

VOFB REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN SHAN STATE

BK151204 (Clandestina) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Combat news from southern Shan State: On 16 July, the People's Armed Forces attacked the military government's mercenary 14th Light Infantry Regiment, killing an enemy soldiers and wounding 10 others. On 20 July, some members of the military government's 14th Light Infantry Regiment were wounded or killed when they were attacked by the People's Armed Forces at (Tamsin) near Hsi-hseng. On 21 July, another member of the mercenary 14th Light Infantry Regiment was wounded by a people's mine attack at Hkolai near Hsi-hseng.

Combat news from the Shan State Army [SSA]:

On 9 July, three mercenaries were killed and three wounded in an attack by a small SSA unit at (Loncheng) in Mong La region. On 11 July, a small SSA unit attacked the military government's 8th Infantry Regiment near Wan Pak area in Mong Sang, wounding three enemy soldiers. On 20 July, three enemy soldiers, including a mercenary corporal, were killed when a small SSA unit attacked the enemy in Ta-long. A carbine and two G-2's were seized from the enemy. On 30 July, a small SSA unit attacked mercenaries from the 8th Infantry Regiment between Ho-pang and Mong Sang, killing an enemy soldier.

On 10, 11, and 12 August, small SSA units conducted five attacks, one at a place between (Kaiteng) and (Tawpei) and four at Ho-pang-Nawngkham area in Kunhing township. Three enemy soldiers were killed and nine wounded in these attacks.

COMMUNISTS ISSUE DEMANDS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

BK051313 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Here are the immediate demands for the workshop, mill, and factory owners, small entrepreneurs, brokers, and traders:

1. Economics:

A. Government control over workshops, mills, factories, trade, and transportation must be reduced. Government control over marketing must be reduced.

B. Uninterrupted imports and timely distribution of equipment necessary for production such as machinery, tools, industrial goods, and raw materials.

C. Permission must be granted to import mechanical equipment, vehicles, and machinery to update and replace equipment in the industrial, transport, and communications sectors which have become outmoded compared to today's world standard.

D. All immovable and movable properties nationalized in 1963 must be compensated at current prices or returned. Compensation must also be paid at current value for kyat 100 and kyat 50 notes which were demonetized in 1963.

E. Government red tape and bureaucrats hindering and obstructing enterprises must be removed.

2. Politics:

A. Political and economic treatment of and opposition to workshop, mill, and factory owners, small entrepreneurs, brokers, and traders as if they are major enemies must be stopped.

B. Freedom to form organizations such as chambers of commerce, associations of factory owners, and associations of entrepreneurs must be allowed.

In order to make the immediate demands for the workshop, mill, and factory owners, small entrepreneurs, brokers, and traders more complete, the Burma Communist Party is always prepared to hold talks with forces and individuals who are opposing and fighting the Burma Socialist Program single party dictatorship.

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN GREET NICARAGUAN LEADERS

BK160944 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Sep (SPK) — Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, sent his warm congratulations to Daniel Ortega Saevedra, commander of the revolution, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front leadership, and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of his country's independence.

In his message, Chairman Heng Samrin expressed his conviction that all perfidious maneuvers and aggression of the U.S. imperialists, traitors to the country, and reactionaries in the region, far from stifling the revolutionary process of the heroic and fraternal Nicaraguan people, will be defeated by the firm solidarity of the Nicaraguan people with the peoples of Latin America and the world. The Kampuchean leader also wished good health and new great successes to the Nicaraguan leader.

On the same occasion, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen sent a congratulatory message to his Nicaraguan counterpart, Miguel'd'Escoto Brockman.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 10-16 SEP

BK170543 [Editorial Report] Kampuchea media monitored by Bangkok bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 10-16 September:

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 11 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in this province had sown over 9,000 hectares of rice, broadcast and transplanted over 69,000 hectares of various types of rice, retilled over 70,000 hectares of land, and planted over 4,200 hectares of subsidiary food crops. At 0430 GMT on 10 September, the radio reports that by 20 August, peasants in Chikreng District had tilled 11,970 hectares of land, sown 1,000 hectares of rice, transplanted 10,608 hectares of rice, and planted 587 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The radio at 0430 GMT on 12 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Sot Nikom district had tilled 8,600 hectares of land, sown over 1,500 hectares of rice, and transplanted over 8,000 hectares of various types of rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 10 September reports that so far, peasants of Rolea P'ier District have tilled over 8,500 hectares of land, sown over 1,500 hectares of all types of rice, transplanted and broadcast over 5,650 hectares of rice, and planted over 270 hectares of subsidiary crops and nearly 30 hectares of industrial crops. SPK in English at 1104 GMT on 16 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in the province had plowed 25,040 hectares of land, transplanted rice seedlings on 5,850 hectares, and sown and transplanted rice on 21,000 hectares. They also put 2,140 hectares under subsidiary food crops. The radio at 1300 GMT on 11 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in the province had transplanted 17,000 hectares of rice, reclaimed 1,600 hectares of land for intensive rice, and produced over 7,500 metric tons of natural fertilizer. The radio at 0430 GMT on 15 September reports that during the 1st half of this year, peasants in Kompong Tralach District planted over 4,300 hectares of all types of rice. The radio at 0430 GMT on 16 September reports that so far, peasants in Baribo District have transplanted over 400 hectares of all types of rice, planted 249 hectares of subsidiary crops, and grown over 6 hectares of industrial crops.

Takeo Province: The radio at 1430 GMT on 11 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in the province had sown over 14,000 hectares of rice, transplanted over 28,000 hectares of rice, broadcast over 18,000 hectares of rice, and planted over 14,000 hectares of intensive rice and over 5,400 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops.

Kompong Thom Province: SPK in English at 1104 GMT on 16 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in the province put 37,700 hectares of land under rice.

Kampot Province: The radio at 1430 GMT on 11 September reports that by 20 August, peasants in Banteay Meas District had tilled 24,120 hectares of land; sown 581 hectares of early and IR-36 rice, 879 hectares of ordinary rice, and 3,587 hectares of late rice; transplanted 18,811 hectares of various types of rice; produced 8,258 metric tons of natural fertilizer; and reclaimed 74 hectares of new land. The radio at 1430 GMT on 12 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in the province had sown over 14,000 hectares of various types of rice; transplanted over 54,000 hectares of rice, including over 13,000 hectares of intensive rice; reclaimed over 2,800 hectares of land; and produced 43,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer. The radio at 1430 GMT on 15 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Angkor Chey District had transplanted 5,600 hectares of all types of rice and produced over 3,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer.

Kompong Cham Province: The radio at 1430 GMT on 14 September reports that the Agricultural Products Department of the Trade Ministry bought 440 metric tons of mung bean, 2,980 metric tons of soybean, 558 metric tons of sesame, and 28 metric tons of pigs from the province during the past 8 months. The radio at 1300 GMT on 15 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Chamka Lew District had transplanted over 6,400 hectares of all types of rice and planted over 5,400 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kratie Province: The radio at 1430 GMT on 13 September reports that so far, peasants in Prek Prasap District have transplanted over 1,000 hectares of various types of rice and planted over 40 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and over 1,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

VODK COMMENTS ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S 'MANEUVER'

BK180556 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "The International Community has Firmly Denounced and Rejected Vietnam's Tricky Maneuver Recently Staged by Nguyen Co Thach"]

[Text] Since the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and annex Kampuchea, all UN General Assembly sessions have successively adopted resolutions calling on them to withdraw unconditionally all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who are obsessed with ambitions to swallow Kampuchean territory and reign over this region, do not respect and implement these correct and just resolutions. On the contrary, they have staged successive tricky maneuvers in an attempt to bury the UN resolutions and to avoid withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea so that they continue to occupy Kampuchea forever. All Vietnam's tricky maneuvers have been rejected and denounced by the majority of peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world. But the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are very stubborn. They do not accept repeated defeats. They have continued to wage such tricky maneuvers.

Hanoi Vietnamese's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently staged a new tricky maneuver in an attempt to confuse international opinion about the solution of the Kampuchean problem before the convening of the 39th UN General Assembly Session. Nguyen Co Thach stated that Vietnam will welcome an international committee to supervise peace in Kampuchea, as long as this committee maintains a neutral stand. When this tricky maneuver was staged it spread a bad odor throughout the world.

Many international observers remarked that this statement by Nguyen Co Thach is a psychological offensive before the convening of the UN General Assembly session, because he did not say single word about Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea or the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolutions. The world has clearly determined that any solution of the Kampuchean problem or any dialogue to seek peace for Kampuchea must discuss beforehand the issue of a complete and unconditional Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved, nor can peace be restored in Kampuchea unless the issue of a complete and unconditional Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is discussed beforehand. Therefore, if the Vietnamese do not talk about these issues, the world notices that they lie again.

When Nguyen Co Thach staged this new maneuver, the countries in the region and many international observers denounced and exposed it. Thai Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman Rangsan Phahonyothin stated on 13 September that there is nothing new in Nguyen Co Thach's proposal for resolving the Kampuchean problem. The key to the Kampuchean problem depends on whether Vietnam will implement the UN resolutions by withdrawing all its troops from Kampuchea in order to let the Kampuchean people decide their political future. There is no need for Vietnam to make other propositions. He added that Thailand welcomes all efforts to put an end to the 5 and 1/2-year war in Kampuchea, but we must not be confused by others' distortion of the situation. He said again that if Vietnam really has the good will to resolve the Kampuchean problem it can directly hold talks with us. There is no need for a middleman.

Thai Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin stated on 14 September that not only does Vietnam attempt to create conflict among the ASEAN countries, but also its proposal is aimed at confusing world opinion before the convening of the UN General Assembly session. Thailand's CHUNG HUA RIBAO denounced Vietnam's maneuver as such. This paper emphasized that the UN resolutions, which call on Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, are the key to resolving the Kampuchean problem. Thailand's THE NATION REVIEW wrote that Thailand and ASEAN believe that this activity of Nguyen Co Thach is a propaganda ploy before the convening of the UN General Assembly session, meant to destroy international support for ASEAN's strategy against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. An official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry stated that Japan is not in a hurry to gauge Nguyen Co Thach's statement. We cannot consider such a statement a change of policy.

Various diplomats accredited to the United Nations have noticed that this proposal of the Hanoi Vietnamese was raised several days before the convening of the UN General Assembly session, just when they have attempted to claim the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations for the regime they set up in Phnom Penh. Diplomatic sources have estimated in general that Vietnam's attempt will not make any change, that is, it will be definitely defeated because the overwhelming number of UN members support Democratic Kampuchea.

A commentary by a Beijing radio correspondent stated: What Nguyen Co Thach said, that a committee to supervise peace in Kampuchea can be set up, is a deceitful maneuver. Just think, in a situation in which so many Vietnamese soldiers are committing aggression against and occupying Kampuchea and massacring the Kampuchean people, where would you find peace in Kampuchea? Can a peace-keeping committee fulfill its duties? Nguyen Co Thach's peace-keeping measure means only to ensure Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea.

An ASEAN diplomat stated that the ASEAN countries are opposed to the Indochinese countries' proposals, because if we accept these propositions it means that we recognize the regime set up by Vietnam in Phnom Penh. Another diplomat said that this proposal is Vietnam's new attempt to divide the Asian countries' front which is opposed to the regime set up in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese and to Vietnam's policy toward Kampuchea that is the Hanoi Vietnamese policy to swallow Kampuchean territory. This diplomat went on to say that Vietnam launched smiling diplomacy toward Japan only to make Japan provide economic aid.

These denunciations of Nguyen Co Thach's tricky proposal have clearly shown that the entire international community is not duped by the Vietnamese. The whole international community does not accept Vietnam's tricky maneuver as long as the Vietnamese do not unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions. If the Vietnamese really want to resolve the Kampuchean problem through peaceful means, they must declare their troop withdrawal, start to pull out all their troops unconditionally from Kampuchea, and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny with no outside interference.

If the Vietnamese do not withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and continue to stage such tricky maneuvers, they will not be able to escape the international community's condemnation. The international community will continue to pressure Vietnam in all fields -- political, diplomatic, and economic -- until it withdraws all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. During the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly Session, the international community will continue to raise its voice to condemn Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. It will continue to support Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. It will continue to join hands to vote in support of the resolution calling on the Hanoi Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Kampuchea.

VODK URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF UN RESOLUTIONS

BK151010 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Strengthen the Role of the United Nations in Order To Maintain and Defend Peace and Order in the World"]

[Text] In his annual report about the UN work that will be submitted for examination at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar emphasized the need to defend and strengthen the role of the United Nations in order to maintain and defend peace and security in the world.

The United Nations is the top world organization with the duty of maintaining and defending peace and order in the world. It also has the duty of defending peace and all countries and peoples, in particular the overwhelming number of small, middle-sized, weak, and poor countries throughout the world. The United Nations has clearly defined its principles and Charter. These principles are the principles of relations among states; respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of each country; the right to self-determination of each country's people; and the principles of noninterference and nonaggression. All of these are sacred principles which have been respected and adhered to by various UN members.

During the past few years, the aggressors and expansionists in the world have violated and waged aggression against small and weak countries. These aggressors and expansionists have violated and trampled upon the principles of international law and the UN Charter. Furthermore, various resolutions of the UN General Assembly such as those on the Kampuchean and Afghan problems as well as the resolutions on the disputes in various regions in the world have not been respected and implemented.

On 25 December 1978, Vietnam, which is also a member of the United Nations, sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and annex Kampuchea -- an independent and sovereign state and legitimate member of the United Nations -- in the most arrogant and savage violation and trample upon the principles of international law and the UN Charter. One year later, on 28 December 1979, the Soviets sent their troops to attack and occupy Afghanistan, another independent and sovereign country and a member of the United Nations.

Kampuchea and Afghanistan are independent, peaceful, and neutral countries that used to respect and adhere firmly to the principles of international law and the UN Charter. Kampuchea and Afghanistan did not make any provocations against neighboring countries. The Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists and aggressors did not let these two countries live in peace. They do not care about international law or the UN Charter. They sent troops to attack and annex Kampuchea and Afghanistan. They have barbarously massacred the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples.

The UN General Assembly repeatedly adopted resolutions every year calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. It has also demanded that the Soviets withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Afghanistan. However, the Vietnamese and the Soviets do not respect and implement the resolutions of the United Nations, which represents the overwhelming number of countries in the world. Although they have been denounced and condemned and have been called on by the international community to respect and implement the UN resolutions, the Vietnamese and the Soviets have turned a deaf ear to these demands and do not want to listen and respect these resolutions. Moreover, they have continued to use the law of the jungle to barbarously annex these two countries. It is a bad precedent that Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which are members of the United Nations, have mistreated, violated, and trampled upon the principles of the UN Charter.

The Vietnamese and the Soviets have not respected and implemented the UN resolutions. They have grossly and barbarously rejected, mistreated, and trampled upon the UN resolutions. If such situations are allowed to continue, the United Nations will be inefficient. If the United Nations, the world's top organization, is inefficient, what else could guarantee and defend peace and order in the world? What else could guarantee the security and lives of the overwhelming number of small, medium-sized, poor, and weak countries in the world that are UN members? On the other hand, if the Vietnamese and the Soviets are allowed to wage aggression against small countries as they wish, this would be a bad precedent because other aggressors and expansionists would stage aggression everywhere. Therefore, the world could never enjoy peace and order.

Thus, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar stressed the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations. It is necessary for the international community and the United Nations to take all measures to pressure the aggressors and the expansionists to respect the principles of international law and the UN Charter, which clearly define the relations among states, respect for the independence and sovereignty of various countries, noninterference and nonaggression, and respect for each people's right to determine their own destiny with no external interference.

It is necessary to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese and the Soviets so that they respect and implement the UN resolutions that have called on Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and that demanded the Soviet Union withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan. These resolutions have also called on the Vietnamese and the Soviets to respect the rights of the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples to determine their own destiny with no outside interference and pressure. Such measures need to be carried out in order to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations so that it can remain the top world organization in maintaining and defending peace, stability, and order in the world.

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 7-13 SEP

HK141126 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 7-13 September:

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 7 September reports that between 16 August and 2 September, DK forces killed 22 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 30 others on the Kompong Thom, Chhep, Kratie, Kompong Speu, Leach, Kompong Chhnang, and Mounng battlefields. They destroyed a large quantity of war material. They also seized 2 AK's and some equipment.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 7 September report that DK forces raided a Vietnamese company position on Route 3 on 8 August, killing four Vietnamese soldiers and wounding seven others. The same VODK cast reports that between 25 August and 3 September, DK forces put out of action 44 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, and Leach battlefields. They destroyed four barracks and some arms and material. They dismantled railroad tracks at 10 places and seized some arms, ammunition, and material.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 8 September reports that between 1 and 4 September, DK forces killed 49 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 76 others on the Mounng-Pursat, Kampot, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, and Pailin-Route 10 battlefields. They destroyed 11 assorted guns, 1 company position, 14 barracks, 17 trenches, 1 locomotive, 4 cars, 3 trucks, and some war material. They also seized a large quantity of guns, ammunition, and war material.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 8 September reports that between 16 August and 3 September, DK forces killed or wounded 64 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Speu, Leach, Mounng, north Sisophon, Kompong Thom, and Kratie battlefields. Among those killed was a company commander. They destroyed one truck, two trenches, one barracks, and some arms and material.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 9 September reports that between 28 August to 6 September, DK combatants killed 75 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 69 others on the Kompong Thom, Battambang, Chhep, Leach, south Sisophon, and Kompong Speu battlefields. They destroyed 46 assorted guns, 1 locomotive, 20 cars, 1 commune office, and a quantity of ammunition and material. They seized 20 assorted guns and some ammunition and material. They also liberated four villages in Kompong Preah Commune, Battambang Province.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 9 September reports that DK commandos attacked a Vietnamese company position at Totoeng Thngai station, Mounng-Pursat battlefield on 4 September. They killed 13 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 21 others. They destroyed some guns, 13 barracks, 12 trenches, 1 locomotive, and 4 cars. The same VODK cast notes that between 29 August and 3 September, DK forces killed or wounded 157 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Speu, Kompong Som Pailin-Route 10, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 16 assorted weapons, 4 trucks, 1 motorboat, and some ammunition and material.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 10 September reports that between 2 and 6 September, DK combatants killed 32 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 44 others on the Moung, Pailin-Route 10, and Kompong Thom battlefields. Five AK's, 1 RPD, 2 commune office buildings, a Vietnamese expert's house, 2 barracks, 1 rice husker with 40 sacks of rice, and some ammunition and materiel were destroyed. Some arms, ammunition, and materiel were also seized.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 10 September reports that between 28 August and 5 September, DK troops killed or wounded 73 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Speu, Leach, Pursat, south Sisophon, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields. A commune office and some arms, ammunition, and war materiel were destroyed. Four holes were dug in a road surface. A C-25 radio set was seized along with a quantity of arms and materiel. Four hamlets were set free in Pursat Province.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 11 September reports that between 20 August and 8 September, DK forces killed 46 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 63 others on the Kampot, Kompong Thom, Samlot, Pailin-Route 10, and Tonle Sap battlefields. They destroyed one DK-75, two AK's, one Goryunov, two commune offices, two railway cars, one truck, one motorized trailer, and some war materiel. They seized two AK's, one AR-15, one carbine, and some ammunition and materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 12 September reports that from 1 to 10 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 90 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Moung-Pursat, Pailin-Route 10, Koh Kong-Kompong Som Kampot, and Leach battlefields. They destroyed three AK's, two commune offices, one C-25 radio, six military barracks, four trenches, and a quantity of military materiel. They also cut 10 portions of railway track.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 12 September reports that from 26 August to 8 September, DK troops killed or wounded 111 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Tonle Sap, Samlot, Pailin-Route 10, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed a truck, a motorboat, and a quantity of assorted weapons and military materiel. They cut 40 meters of railway track. They also seized a quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 13 September reports that from 2 to 10 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 40 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Thom, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Leach, and Kampot battlefields. They destroyed a commune office, a military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel. They seized four AK's, one M-79, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They also liberated three villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 13 September reports that from 2 to 10 September, DK troops killed or wounded 90 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Koh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, Leach, Moung-Pursat, and Pailin-Route 10 battlefields. They destroyed four trenches, two commune offices, five military barracks, and a quantity of weapons and military materiel. They cut 10 portions of railway track for a total of 120 meters. They also seized a quantity of military materiel.

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND HUMANITARIAN AID -- Early this week, New Zealand's embassy in Thailand disclosed that the New Zealand Government will provide some financial assistance to the Sihanouk group of the Kampuchean resistance forces to buy 35 metric tons of rice. This is the first humanitarian assistance which New Zealand recently said it was willing to provide. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Aug 84 BK]

PASASON ON ATHIT KAMLANG-EK'S PRC 'COLLUSION'

BK181120 Vientiane KPL in English 0936 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 18 (KPL) -- Imbued with narrow-mind selfishness and ambition to top-power seat, Athit Kamlang-ek has stubbornly followed the aggressive foot-step of Chinese hegemonist and expansionist policy without paying heed to what is widely considered by the public opinion in and outside the country the putting of Thai own interests to an auction sale, PASASON's article assesses today.

There is no slightest doubt in anyone's mind regarding [what] the Thai ultra-rightists within Bangkok reactionary administration do, since the facts emerging from the present Thai military policy has clearly proved that there is a closest ever Thai-Chinese collusion in their aggressive activities. Besides offering its territory as a base and shelter to the Khmer reactionaries in-exile of Pol Pot gangs, the Thai ultra-right military circle headed by Athit Kamlang-ek has further wedged themselves into the Chinese aggressive path. The recent invasion and occupation of the three Lao borderline hamlets in Paklai the Thai-Chinese scheme against the Lao PDR. [sentence as received]

The world opinions, not less within Thai and the ASEAN communities, deeply expressed concern over these Thai military activities of pursuing Chinese hegemonists and expansionists' step. This is the case because the historical evidences firmly demonstrated that China has notoriously been labelled as a true trouble-maker for peace and security in the region.

Strongly triggered by the distinctive ambition for top-power of the Thai commander-in-chief, his Thai reactionary followers in the Armed Forces have feverishly implemented all means and ploys to the detriment of either the Thai own interests or other neighbouring states'. Their only aim is to concretize the Thai military ambition of supreme power in the Thai society, the paper points out.

Judging all these manifestations, it is sad to note that the Thai military circles should be so engulfed with their ambition and not the grave danger awaiting them in putting the interests of all Thai people on sale by Athit Kamlang-ek, the article ends.

MOSCOW RECEPTION CELEBRATES YOUTH MEETING

BK141137 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 14 (OANA-KPL) -- Following the first friendship Soviet-Lao youth meeting held in the Soviet city of Groznyy, in the autonomous state of Checheno and Ingushskaya, the Lao ambassador to the Soviet Union Khanta Douangthongla held a reception to mark the success of the event. Attending the function were Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, acting first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, also member of the party CC, head of the Lao delegation, and the first secretary of the Executive Committee of the Komsomol and other high-ranking youth officials.

Addressing the gathering, Ambassador K. Douangthongla, who is also member of the Lao party CC, wholeheartedly hailed the success of this friendship meeting which represents a hallmark for the furthering of the ever blossoming of the friendship relation and all-round cooperation between the two countries' organizations.

Mrs. Thongvin Phomvihan and her Soviet counterpart at the meeting also pointed out the importance of the two countries' first youth gathering which can be regarded as significant contribution to the struggle of peace, on the one hand, and helps on the other in preparation for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival to be held in Moscow in 1985.

SRV COOPERATION COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

BK181124 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September, 18 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation [Committee] of Vietnam led by Tran Quoc Manh, vice-president of the State Planning Committee of the SRV, arrived here yesterday for a three-week visit to Laos.

Tran Quoc Manh, who is also vice-chairman of the Vietnam-Lao-Kampuchea Committee for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and his delegation together with the Lao officials will mutually exchange lessons aiming at broadening the friendship relations, the special combatant solidarity and the all-round cooperations between the two countries.

The Vietnamese delegation was received at the airport by Khamphet Phommavan, vice president of the State Planning Committee and also deputy head of the Lao-Vietnam Committee for Economic, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and other officials. The economic counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos, Dam Xuan Dung was also on hand.

Meeting With Sali Vongkhamsoo

BK181127 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 18 (OANA-KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, this morning, met with the visiting Vietnamese delegation of the Committee for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Laos led by its Vice Chairman Tran Quoc Manh.

The purpose of the meeting, among others, was to present the Lao side with 57 Vietnamese experts to be working in various fields of economic building of Laos in a short and long term.

During a cordial discussion, the two personalities raised various issues centering on the mutual cooperation between the two countries in which Sali Vongkhamsoo who is also party CC secretary expressed the Lao side's high appreciation for the constant Vietnamese support and assistance given to Laos.

Tran Quoc Manh, who is also vice chairman of the Vietnamese State Planning Committee, is to pay a three-week official visit here. The delegation arrived here yesterday.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDP REPRESENTATIVE -- Vientiane, Sept. 6 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao deputy minister of foreign affairs, S. Salitthilat, yesterday received here the new representative of UNDP [United Nations Development Program] to Laos, Per Hakam Janvid, who is also coordinator of UN organizations to Laos. The meeting was centred on the cooperation between the Lao PDR and UNO in the past as well as in the years coming. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 6 Sep 84 BK]

UNDP AID -- Vientiane, Sept. 7 (OANA-KPL) -- The representative of UNDP [United Nations Development Program] to Laos, Per Hakam Janvid, on Sept. 5 handed over the project on the promoting of hill terrace agriculture according to the availability of water source to Khamouane Boupha, first deputy-minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry. This project funded by the UNDP with the total sum of 2 million dollars is the first experimental step in the said field, and will start by the end of 1984 till 1987. The project is to be carried out in various areas of the northern Luang Prabang Province, including reforestation for preventing soil erosion. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 7 Sep 84 BK]

NOTE TO UN PROTESTS LAO ACTIONS AT BORDER 13 SEP

BK190230 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Thailand has lodged a protest with the United Nations over the latest Thai-Lao border incident, in which a Thai highway officer was killed and six other seriously injured in an ambush by about 10-15 heavily-armed Laotian troops on Thai territory, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

The Thai permanent representative to UN, M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsri, has lodged the protest note with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and asked that it be circulated as an official document to UN members, according to the Foreign Ministry.

A copy of the note released yesterday says that the ambush took place at about 10:30 pm on September 13 about seven kms west of Ban Mai Village in Ban Khoke Sub-district of Uttaradit Province. Ban Mai is one of the three disputed border villages claimed by both Thailand and Laos.

It says that the seven Thai officials were driving Nan to repair construction machines which were damaged when Laotian troops opened fire on them with rocket-propelled grenades and rifles.

"They Royal Thai Government deplores such acts of aggression, particularly against Thai civil officials, whose mission was totally unconnected with military activities. This latest act of aggression posed a threat to the lives of properties of the Thai officials undertaking their task well inside Thai territory, and once again illustrated Laos' insincerity and unwillingness to settle the dispute peacefully and urgently," the note says.

It says that Thailand reserves the right to take "appropriate measures" to preserve its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The note also asks the UN Security Council to use its good office to stop Laos from continuing "provocative and senseless" acts against Thailand.

'SPECULATION' ON PREM'S TRIP TO U.S. DISMISSED

BK191047 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Government spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri this morning dismissed the speculation that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon went to the United States to avoid facing problems at home. "I don't see any problem which Gen Prem has to avoid," Dr Trairong said in response to a reporter's question.

"Doctors have suggested that he should go to the United States for a medical check-up to make sure that his heart is functioning normally," he said. Both Dr Trairong and Deputy Premier Prachuap Suntharangkun confirmed this morning that Gen Prem, who was discharged from Emory Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday with a clean bill of health, will return to Thailand soon.

Dr Trairong said doctors at Emory Hospital had suggested that Gen Prem rest for a period of time before returning to work.

Prem May Fly Home 27 Sep

BK190137 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Greenbrier, West Virginia -- Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon, who was discharged from Emory University Hospital in Atlanta Monday afternoon, flew to this small mountain resort town the same evening for convalescence. He is expected to proceed to New York tomorrow, and spend another period of convalescence in France before returning to Thailand at the end of the month.

An informed source in Bangkok said he will arrive in Thailand on Sept 27 at around 7 am on a flight from Paris.

Speaking to Thai reporters at Emory University Hospital before leaving for Greenbrier, Gen Prem said the American doctors confirmed that he was healthy "and can even jog." Gen Prem said he did not feel suffered [as published] from heart ailments and attributed his chest pains to mental stress. But Government Spokesman Trairong Suwanthiri said in Bangkok that both Thai and American doctors agreed that the Thai premier had heart disease.

When asked when he will return to Bangkok, he said: "It has not yet been fixed. We are working out the flight schedule. But I expect to fly home before the end of the month or sooner." Gen Prem said he had been assured by the doctors that he will be able to resume working as normal.

The premier and his entourage will stay in Greenbrier until tomorrow before leaving for Paris. (In Bangkok, Deputy Premier Gen Prachuap Soontrangkum told the Cabinet yesterday that Gen Prem will fly home before the end of the month after spending a period of convalescence in France). After his arrival in Greenbrier, Gen Prem met Thai diplomats and Thai officials from Washington. At one point during the conversation, Gen Prem said the American doctors told him during the medical check-up that "you are (physically) great" and "you can feel at ease." He recalled that he began to feel pains in his chest while jogging inside his Sisao residence on August 20, and was taken to a hospital.

USSR'S KAPITSA TO VISIT 'END OF THIS YEAR'

BK170152 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa will pay an official visit to Thailand at the end of this year, an informed source said. The source said Kapitsa will be making a whirlwind tour of Southeast Asia either at the end of October or early November. Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union early next month. He will also visit India, France and Britain on the trip. Kapitsa planned to visit Thailand early this year but the trip was cancelled.

NATION REPORTS MORE DETAILS OF YOUNG TURK CASE

BK190425 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Senior Army officers yesterday worked behind the scenes to defuse the "war of words" triggered by the former "Young Turk" officers against a group of top brass over last Saturday's surprise swoop against two dismissed Army officers in an effort to prevent further rift between the so-called "Class Five" and "Class Seven" groups.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ak is also expected to come up with a public statement soon to quash speculation over the rift in the military establishment, according to a military source close to Deputy Army Chief-of-staff Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Lt Gen Chawalit was "hurt" by the allegations directed against him by Col Prachak Sawangchit, an outspoken Young Turk leader, who accused him and a group of senior Army officers of masterminding the swoop to arrest Col Manun Rupkhachon and Col Bunsak Pocharoen on a string of serious charges from illegal assembly of war weapons, hooliganism to plotting to assassinate national leaders. Col Prachak charged that the masterminds of the "frame-up" wanted to bar them from reinstatement.

"Lt Gen Chawalit cannot publicly defend his case because he must seek permission from Gen Athit to talk to the press. It's better to wait for the supreme commander's statement which will be forthcoming," said the source who added that Lt Gen Chawalit had no knowledge of the police swoop last Saturday night. He said that Col Prachak's fiery statement could backfire.

Army Spokesman Maj Gen Warudon Detpradiyut told reporters that Director of Operations of the Army Maj Gen Suchinda Khraprayun told him that he and other graduates from Class Five of the Chulachomklao Military Academy, who was accused of masterminding the alleged political frame-up, were not involved in the affairs. "How can he (Maj Gen Suchinda) make any comments on the allegations when he did not know anything about the affair?" he asked.

Col Prachak told reporters at a get-together attended by Young Turk dismissed officers and a group of military officers at the Chit Photchana Restaurant yesterday that he supported the call for a halt in the war of words. "We are all Thais and should not harbour ill feelings against one another. The history teaches us that national divisiveness may lead to loss of independence," he said.

But Col Prachak continued to be critical of the government headed by Gen Prem Tinsulanon. He said the major problem facing the nation was the lack of a competent "political leader" to overcome economic woes. Competent hands, be they permanent officials or not, should be permitted to enter politics to help solve the problems facing the country he said. He singled out First Army Region Commander-designate Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit as one of the competent leaders who should not be barred by constitutional provisions from playing a role in solving national problems.

Col Prachak said that the charges slapped on Col Manun and Col Bunsak were serious and should be processed in accordance with the legal procedures. "But we are confident that we are innocent," he added.

Asked about the request for a reinstatement of the 39 dismissed Young Turk officers, Col Prachak said that the request had been approved at the levels of the Army and the supreme command and was "shelved in the bedroom of Gen Prem Tinsulanon in his capacity as defence minister." Col Prachak claimed last Monday that the swoop on the two Young Turk officers were aimed at barring them from reinstatement.

Officers Apologize to Athit

BK190429 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Army and police officers involved in the weekend arrests of two former Young Turks have apologised to Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek for failing to tell him of their plans in advance. Crime Suppression Division Commander Pol Maj-Gen Bunchu Wangkanon and newly appointed Artillery Division Commander Col Puchong Ninkham, who played a key role in the investigation and arrests, reportedly met Gen Athit on Monday to apologize.

The CSD commander met with Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon for an hour and a half last night. Asked by reporters after the meeting if legal proceedings would continue, Maj-Gen Bunchu said irritably that there had been no arrests in the first place. CSD officers involved in the investigation earlier said they had strong evidence against the suspects, among them former communists, academics and officers dismissed for their part in the abortive 1981 coup.

Gen Athit was in the South when Col Manun Rupkhachon and Col Bunsak Pocharoen were arrested by CSD officers. They were released on Sunday after First Army commander-designate Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit contacted Gen Athit, who was apparently angry he had not been informed.

The two senior officers reportedly said Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut had no part in planning the arrests. A source close to the investigation said there was strong evidence against the suspects, who were alleged to have plotted to assassinate national leaders including the prime minister and Gen Athit. The charges, said the source, were criminal and could not be dropped or compromised, but external influences had changed the case completely. Maj-Gen Phichit said he reported the arrests to Gen Athit as soon as he arrived in Bangkok.

Meanwhile, former commander of Chulachonkiao Royal Military Academy, Lt-Gen Yutthasak Khlongtruatrok who is now National Housing Authority governor, said the arrests were a matter of suspicion among military men, and was very poisonous to national security and stability. As a retired soldier with close contacts with officers in power as well as the Young Turks, Lt-Gen Yutthasak Khlongtruatrok insisted the group was loyal to the royal family. "Everybody, especially high-ranking military men, knows this very well," he said. Lt-Gen Yutthasak also said former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and former Supreme Commander Gen Soem na Nakhon would vouch for the Young Turks' loyalty. "I wonder why they have to disturb the bees peacefully living in their honeycombs, especially during this confusing period of time," he said.

Athit Cancels Engagements

BK190154 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, reported to be suffering from a sore throat, has cancelled all engagements for this week. First Army commander-designate Maj-Gen Phichit Kulsawanit said Gen Athit needed rest but would do some work at his residence near Kaltekomol Bridge.

CPT REPORTEDLY SUPPORTING BURMESE COMMUNISTS

BK170957 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Prachuap Khiri Khan — The Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] and the Burma Communist Party [BCP] are joining hands to expand their influence over the Thai-Burmese border area west of Kui Buri District of this southern province, informed sources said this morning. The number of insurgents involved was estimated at about 200, the sources said.

Besides getting financial support from the CPT, the group is also earning money by growing marijuana which they sell to local traders. The insurgents here were recently joined by many former insurgents who fled the police dragnet last month, the source said. There is also another group of more than 100 armed members of the Burma Communist Party on the Thai-Burmese border west of Sangkhla Buri District of Kanchanaburi.

The BCP members here are fully supported by the CPT, the sources said.

DENG XIAOPING'S STATEMENT ON BORDER CONDEMNED

BK180904 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] On 14 September 1984, XINHUA carried the following statement on Vietnam by Deng Xiaoping. Deng said: The Vietnamese authorities have pursued the policy of aggression and expansion. They have regularly sent their troops across the border to nibble at Chinese territory.

This is a way of making black white to which the Beijing rulers have usually resorted since their war of aggression against the s'x northern border provinces of Vietnam in February 1979. The Chinese public itself also said clearly: Turning black into white and friends into enemies has become a national policy in their propaganda.

Who are the aggressors and expansionists? Who has been nibbling at the territory of other countries? World public opinion -- including that of the West and China -- has laid bare this question and concluded: Among the general public in ASEAN countries, there have been people saying openly that China itself is the dangerous, long-term threat to all the regional countries, especially the Indochinese countries.

In the past 5 years or more, the Chinese rulers have resorted to every trick to justify their war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979 and their multifaceted war of sabotage ever since then in order to reverse public knowledge, incite the Chinese people to oppose the Vietnamese people, and create conditions for their aggression against and expansion into the Indochinese and Southeast Asian countries. They themselves have implemented the policy of nibbling at Vietnamese territory. Like bandits, they have attacked and occupied many Vietnamese hills along the border, with the sole justification that the hills are Chinese territory grabbed by Vietnam even though the Chinese people living in the border area confirm that the hills have been Vietnamese territory for hundreds of years now.

After they occupied hill 400 in Bang Son Province, more than a kilometer inside Vietnamese territory, they have named it the That Kha mountainous area, while their That Kha Mountain is actually located 10 km east of the hill.

After they occupied Hill 1030 of Ha Tuyen Province, they also said that hill belonged to China's (Laoshan Kinyai) area. According to their maps published in 1954, 1975, and 1983 not only those hills of Vietnam, but also Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, large areas of the Soviet Union and India, and some pieces of Southeast Asian territory are lands of the imperial court.

Also on this occasion, Deng Xiaoping staged the farce of conferring the title of Hero on those units and aggressors who have occupied Vietnam's hills in order to once again deceive the general public and the Chinese people and to crank up the morale of Chinese troops. The Beijing rulers have several times staged the farce of citing heroism of their aggressor troops. However, to large numbers of the Chinese soldiers as well as the Chinese people in the border area, this forced trick of deception is not acceptable because they think that there can be no heroes but only murderers, robbers, and criminals in the invasion of other countries. According to many captured or surrendered Chinese soldiers, many soldiers in the Chinese Army do not like to become heroes of aggression. None of them want to oppose the Vietnamese people whom they know as a loyal nation that has always preserved the long-standing friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Comments

BK181653 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 18 — QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today says that Deng Xiaoping has made black white when he said that Vietnam "is (?pursuing) a policy of aggression and expansionism." The Chinese leader's statement was made at a meeting to award the "Hero" title to some Chinese commanders and soldiers who had taken part in the aggressive acts against Vietnam recently.

The paper says: "The truth at the Sino-Vietnamese border over the past five years is that the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have escalated their war of sabotage, using a big military force to pile up their crimes against the Vietnamese people in the six northern border provinces. They have sent many regular divisions and Army corps of the great military region of Kunming and Kwangchow, Kwang Tung and Kwangsi, close to the Vietnamese border in preparation for a large-scale war, seriously threatening the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam. The Chinese aggressors have fired a total of 200,000 artillery and mortar rounds at economic centres, provincial towns and villages of Vietnam, destroying schools, hospitals, warehouses, orchards, ricefields... and killing many civilians. Chinese troops of regiment or battalion strength attacked and occupied a number of heights in Ha Tuyen, Lang Son and Cao Bang Provinces.

"They have built fortifications and artillery fields with a view to turning those newly-occupied heights into springboards for further land-grabbing attacks."

The paper goes on: "As well as reversing the truth by calling the victim of aggression an aggressor, Deng Xiaoping is striving to whip up an anti-Vietnamese psychosis among the Chinese Army. By lauding the murderous acts of the Chinese soldiers' "glorious deeds" Deng Xiaoping is gradually transforming a former revolutionary army into a band of cold-blooded killers in service of the Great Han expansionist plan of the Chinese rulers."

NHAN DAN TURNS PEACE 'HOT TOPIC' AT UN

BK181548 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] On the opening of the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly, the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN says that it is necessary for all peace-loving forces inside and outside the United Nations organization to promote their solidarity and coordinate their actions to put into effect the final document of the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament.

The paper says: On Tuesday, the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly is taking place in a very complicated international situation. The arms race launched by the United States has reached its climax, making the international situation more explosive, thus threatening peace and security of other nations. The national liberation struggle of nations for their national independence and freedom has won new victories. Nevertheless, the frenzied acts taken by the United Nations [as heard] in collusion with the Beijing hegemonists and other reactionaries have further aggravated the world situation. The ruthless exploitation, the protectionist trade policy, and the economic recession in the capitalist world have bad effects on developing countries, pushing many of them to the brink of bankruptcy. In this situation, safeguarding peace against the danger of nuclear war and stepping up the struggle for national independence and sovereignty and for a new and equitable international economic order are the hot topics on the agenda of the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly, at which the primary issues are war and peace.

NHAN DAN continues: Today, when the U.S.-led imperialist forces are nurturing a scheme to push mankind to the brink of a nuclear war, the first and foremost task of all nations is to defend peace and the existence of mankind and to prevent and push back the danger of a nuclear war. This is also a major task of the United Nations. At this UN session, the struggle for peace and against war becomes a hot topic. The Reagan administration is feverishly preparing for star wars while stepping up the production of the triad of strategic weapons and the deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in West European countries, thus blocking the Geneva talks on strategic weapons and medium-range nuclear missiles. The platform of the U.S. Republican Party has again exposed the war-like and perfidious nature of the Reagan administration, which affirms that the principle for the U.S. national security policy is to be based on the so-called peace from strength strategy. This militarist and bellicose policy of the Reagan administration is confronting a resolute struggle of the forces for peace, national independence, and democracy. These forces are strongly encouraged by the world famous peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

The Vietnamese people and their delegation at the United Nations have been persistently struggling for peace and disarmament as well as for the people's right to live in independence and freedom. The stand of the three Indochinese countries in striving for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation is interrelated with the common struggle of the world people for peace and security of nations. The world is witnessing a growingly fierce struggle of the developing countries against the ruthless exploitation by the imperialist countries and multinational capitalists for the setting up of a new world economic order. It is known that the trade protectionist policy and the colossal and negative effects of the economic crisis from the capitalist countries account for the \$800-billion foreign debts owned by the developing countries.

Joining action with the socialist countries, the developing countries are stepping up their struggle within and without the United Nations against the imperialist monopoly in the international economic ties, thus consolidating and gradually strengthening the national independence and economy of each country.

The opening of the UN General Assembly this year, 18 September, is the UN Peace Day. The struggle for peace against the threat of a nuclear war closely combining with the struggle of nations to defend national independence and freedom and the struggle for the setting up of a new equitable world economic order is becoming an urgent demand of nations as it conforms to the trend for development of the epoch. This struggle is sure to obtain more and yet greater victories, NHAN DAN concludes.

ATMOSPHERIC SURVEY TO BE CONDUCTED WITH USSR

OW122142 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 12 -- A joint Vietnamese-Soviet aerial survey of the tropical atmosphere will be conducted from Sept. 16 to Oct. 31, 1984 in Vietnam's airspace, says a communique released here today by the Vietnam General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology. [as received]

The mission will be flown by an Aeroflot propeller plane of the IL-18D type, serial number 75442, on air routes jointly decided by Vietnam and the Soviet Union at altitudes of from 500 to 8,000 metres.

The areas, air routes and dates of the flights will be announced by the Vietnamese General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology according to international regulations.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS SENT TO HUNGARIAN LEADERS

Pham Van Dong Greet Lazar

OW142049 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 14 — Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent his warmest greetings to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on his 60th birthday. The congratulatory messages says.

"I wish you good health so as, together with other Hungarian party and state leaders, to lead your people in the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, aimed at building a developed socialist society in Hungary and contributing to strengthen the socialist community as well as to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

Chairman Pham Van Dong wished the solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples further consolidation and development.

Truong Chinh Greet Losonczi

OW171631 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 17 — President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his best wishes to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic on his 65th birthday.

In his message, President Truong Chinh wished the fraternal Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, new achievements in building a developed socialist society in their beautiful homeland, thus contributing to increasing the strength of the socialist community and to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world. "May the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, constantly consolidate and develop," the message says.

BENEFITS OF COOPERATION WITHIN CEMA HAILED

BK141102 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Unattributed "article"]

[Text] During the 1980's CEMA Member countries have cooperated with one another to solve many economic problems satisfactorily, including the foreign trade problem. As a result, the foreign trade structure of the CEMA member countries have changed considerably while foreign trade exchanges among them have increased. Investment activities of CEMA's economic cooperation bank have shifted to key projects designed to develop regions with low economic activity.

Paying no attention to predictions by Western economists, CEMA member countries have consolidated their foreign trade positions by providing assistances to one another. The CSSR, for instance, scored a positive balance in its trade with Western countries during the 1981-83 period, thanks to this assistance. Despite difficulties caused by the world fuel and raw materials crisis, CEMA member countries have maintained their production pace and have consistently increased the value of their foreign trade thanks to their cooperation on import-export matters, including the stabilization of prices.

The Soviet Union is always the biggest client of CEMA member countries. Various key materials that these countries need to develop their national economies such as gasoline, mineral ore, natural gas, electric power, iron, and fertilizer are all supplied by the Soviet Union at very low prices in comparison to those of the world market. In the 1981-85 5-year plan period, machinery exported to CEMA member countries by the Soviet Union increased by 40 percent. The GDR, a country short of raw materials, would not be able to increase its industrial production if it relied chiefly on raw materials imported from capitalist countries, a source of supply which is not consistent. Thanks to socialist economic coordination with key raw materials supplied by other CEMA member countries, the GDR has overcome its most difficult problem. The GDR foreign trade value in 1983 increased by 11 percent compared with 1982.

Like various CEMA member countries, Bulgaria has realized the important position of foreign trade. As a result, during the past years Bulgaria has encouraged material production to improve the quality of its products in order to increase its volume of export goods. Bulgaria's foreign trade value in 1983 reached \$24 billions with industrial goods accounted for 97 percent of the total export goods volume. This has indicated the development trend of each country in the CEMA.

In the case of economically weak countries such as Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia, other CEMA member countries have assisted them to develop the production of their export goods in accordance with each country's capability. In addition to importing on a priority basis various agricultural products such as sugar, tobacco, and fruits from Cuba; rubber, coffee, and fruit from Vietnam; nickel, canned meats, and tanning products from Mongolia with stable prices, other CEMA member countries have also assigned specialists and technicians to help these three countries develop and modernize various export goods production sectors in order to increase the volume of their export goods.

Implementing the CEMA development program, Cuba will increase its production of oranges, tangerines, lemons, and pomelos. By the year 1990, Cuba will supply 34 million metric tons of these fruits annually to European countries in CEMA. Cuba's 60 percent increase of export goods in 1983, excluding sugar, is eloquent proof of effective assistance provided by CEMA member countries to Cuba's foreign trade sector. In addition, investment activities of CEMA's economic cooperation bank have shifted to key projects aimed at developing still backward regions.

LE DUAN TO VISIT INDIA IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

BK151014 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Le Duan will pay an official friendship visit to the Republic of India in the near future at the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This was announced by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in its communique issued on Saturday, 15 September.

PARTY DELEGATION VISITS INDIA 8-13 Sep

OW170901 Hanoi VNA in English 0757 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 16 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of its International Department, visited India from Sept. 8-13 at the invitation of the National Congress of the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.) and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (C.P.I.-M).

While in India, the delegation had separate talks with C. Rajeshwara Rao, secretary general of the C.P.I. C.C., Namboodiripad, secretary general of the C.P.I.M. C.C., and other leading officials of the two parties. The Indian hosts expressed their joy at the fine development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two peoples. The two sides discussed measures to enhance their friendship and cooperation and the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

They welcomed the coming visit to India by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, as an important event which would greatly contribute to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation also visited West Bengal State.

LE DUAN RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR SHADAP

BK151139 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Vietnamese party General Secretary Le Duan recently cordially received Mr Kuldip Shadap, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to Vietnam. Also present at the reception were Mr Dong Ngac, assistant to the party general secretary and Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES NEW ZAIRIAN AMBASSADOR

OW151802 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 15 — Kalimba Wa Katana Mushobekwa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to Vietnam today presented his credentials to vice president of the State Council Nguyen Huu tho. The vice president had a cordial talk with the Zaire diplomat.

Present at the reception were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and acting director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the State Council Le Trang.

UNHCR DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO VIETNAM

OW122158 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 12 — The delegation of the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] led by High Commissioner Poul Hartling today concluded its visit to Vietnam which began on Sept. 7 at the invitation of chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

While here, Poul Hartling was warmly received by Chairman Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The latter discussed questions of mutual concern with the high commissioner. Poul Hartling also had talks with Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau on cooperation between the two parties in the days to come in carrying out the program for orderly departures. He was also received by Song Hao, minister for disabled soldiers and social affairs.

On September 10, Poul Hartling and his party visited Ho Chi Minh City where they were received by the acting chairman of the city People's Committee, Phan Van Khai, and Vice Chairman Do Duy Lien. It visited a camp for Kampuchean refugees in Song Be Province and exchanged views with the refugee board of the city.

Poul Hartling expressed his satisfaction at the cooperation between Vietnam and the H.C.R. in the recent period and his high appreciation of the Vietnamese Government's efforts in the implementation of the orderly departure program which have contributed to stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia and thrown more light on the humane policy of Vietnam towards those Vietnamese who want to go abroad to rejoin their families and towards foreigners who are taking refuge in Vietnam.

Poul Hartling gave the pledge that the H.C.R. will continue its cooperation with and assistance to Vietnam with a view to more satisfactory realization of the orderly departure program. The Vietnamese Government took this opportunity to express its high appreciation of the cooperation of the U.N.H.C.R., more particularly of Mr. Poul Hartling.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM AID DISTRIBUTION REPORTED

OW160947 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 16 — The World Food Program (WFP) aid reception and distribution centre in Hai Ba Trung Precinct, Hanoi, in the last eight months received more than 100 tons of food which were distributed to 1,300 nursing mothers and 2,500 infants in the precinct. This consisted chiefly of sugar from Cuba, dried skimmed milk of Holland, and cooking oil of Sweden. The food has been processed into tasty dishes for Vietnamese children.

Hanoi is one of five population centres in Vietnam chosen for experimental implementation of the W.F.P. Project 2651 worth dozens of millions of U.S. dollars. The project will be carried out on a nationwide scale beginning next month. Another W.F.P. relief program to Vietnam named after the Vietnam acronym V.A.C. (garden-fish pond-stable) is being studied.

FATHERLAND FRONT SPONSORS PEACE CONFERENCE

OW150043 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] This morning, 14 September, the Secretariat of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee held a joint conference in Hanoi between the VFF and representatives of various mass organizations to discuss our people's activities in the struggle for world peace and against all arms race schemes and nuclear war preparations of the U.S. imperialist and international reactionary forces.

The conference was part of the activities of the world people's movement to celebrate the 35th founding anniversary of the world peace movement.

Comrade Xuan Oanh, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Defense of World Peace, spoke of the world people's struggle against the nuclear arms race, for disarmament, and to demand serious responses to the constructive, good-willed proposals and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He stressed the world people's determination to check the arms race and nuclear war threat by the U.S. imperialist and international reactionary forces. He also dealt with the struggle for public welfare and democratic rights, for the peaceful and friendly cooperation among various countries having different social systems, and for a new international economic order.

Representatives at the conference contributed many useful views on developing and boosting the struggle movement to safeguard peace in our country and suggested practical measures to expand the movement to various localities and motivate large numbers of our people from all walks of life to uphold the sense of responsibility and obligation in the struggle to safeguard world peace and build and defend the fatherland.

WORK TO PROTECT COMMUNICATIONS LINES STRESSED

BK170552 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Since the seminar on protecting communications lines was held in August 1983, many localities have paid attention to carrying out this task satisfactorily. Efforts have been made to gradually change the attitude of the various organizations and sections toward the role of communications as well as toward the importance and effectiveness of communications lines. Closer coordination has been effected among the various echelons and sectors, especially the postal, security, and military sectors, in the struggle against vandalism to protect communications lines.

Last year, 19 provinces and municipalities from Binh Tri Thien north and telecommunications Center No 1 of the Postal General Department set up 1,756 additional people's communications line protection cells and stations employing more than 13,000 persons charged with protecting hundreds of telephone lines more than 15,000 km long, compiled and printed 540,000 copies of documents, and organized studies and discussions on the protection of communications lines for almost 11 million people. Many seminars on protection of communications lines have been held at the provincial, district, and city levels. Some 227 units and 283 individuals have been commended or awarded for their good achievements. Severe and prompt measures have been meted out to a number of cadres and workers responsible for causes involving heavy damage, and criminals guilty of cutting off or destroying communications lines have been tracked down and dealt with severely.

Thanks to all this, the number of cases of vandalism reported between August 1983 and August 1984 decreased by over 58 percent over previously. In Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Quang Minh, and Hanoi, the number of such cases dropped by 70-80 percent.

VILLAGERS IN SONG BE PROVINCE COPE WITH FLOODS

BK170634 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] In recent days, flash floods have inundated 578 hectares of ripening summer-fall rice in some villages of Tan Uyen District, Song Be Province. The district has guided the various establishments in rapidly reaping the summer-fall rice and building 7 km of ricefield embankments and drainage ditches, thus saving 500 hectares of rice from floodwater.

The flooded villages have surveyed dikes, bridges, and sluices and moved supplies and goods to high grounds. The public health, Red Cross, and veterinary medicine sectors have sent mobile teams to the flooded villages to provide the people with medical checkups, treatment, and inoculations against epidemics and to care for and protect domestic animals. All the farmland irrigation units have accelerated efforts to maintain supplies and machinery and prepare conditions for serving production after the flash floods.

CONFERENCE REVIEWS 1983-84 WINTER-SPRING CROP

BK171107 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The Ministries of Agriculture, Water Conservancy, and Power held a conference in Nghe Tinh Province on 11-13 September to review activities concerning the 1983-84 winter-spring crop and to discuss measures to expand coordination and increase contracts between central and local sectors in order to serve grassroot production establishments satisfactorily and to help them score comprehensive successes in their 1984-85 winter and winter-spring crops. Nghe Tinh is one of the provinces that made new progress in agricultural production.

Attending the conference were leading cadres of the agricultural, water conservancy, and power sectors in localities from Phu Khanh Province northward and representatives of concerned central sectors and mass organizations. Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers attended and addressed the conference.

The conference unanimously noted that during the 1983-84 winter-spring crop the north, the central coastal areas, the Central Highlands, and Nam Bo faced adverse weather conditions. In some places the weather was unprecedentedly bad, causing many difficulties for agricultural production, crops, and animal husbandry. In the north, the cool spell was prolonged for 4-5 months while many areas of provinces in the central coastal zone were flooded in their early crops. In Nam Bo flood water receded very slowly while northern border provinces had to cope with the Chinese expansionists who are persistently carrying out their multifaceted war of sabotage. As a result, the 10th-month rice output, especially the 1983 winter subsidiary food crop, decreased alarmingly. Thus has caused numerous difficulties for cooperative members in the north during the 3d and 8th months of the lunar year when the winter-spring crop begins.

For the 1983-84 winter-spring crop the country planted rice on 1,658,000 hectares, accounting for 95.8 percent of the set plan norm or 8,000 hectares more than the previous crop. The average rice yield was 33.3 quintals per hectare, exceeding set plan norm by 65 kg per hectare or 2.2 quintals per hectare more than the 1982-83 winter-spring crop. Twenty-nine provinces and cities achieved higher rice output than in the previous winter-spring rice crop while 20 provinces and cities exceeded their set plan norms. Twenty-six provinces and cities achieved an unprecedentedly high rice output. Six provinces [as heard] -- only four provinces in the last crop -- collected 4-5 or more metric tons of rice per hectare or 4.5 quintals per hectare more than in the previous crop. These are An Giang, which collected 50.7 quintals per hectare; Tien Giang, 48 quintals; Hau Giang, 41.5 quintals; Phu Khanh, 41.4 quintals; and Thai Binh, 40.6 quintals. Fifty-seven districts and cities -- 25 districts more than in the last crop -- achieved 40 and more quintals per hectare. More than 500 cooperatives and production collective achieved more than 50 quintals per hectare. The country's rice output was 5,510,000 metric tons, achieving 97.8 percent of the set plan norm or 376,000 metric tons more than the previous winter-spring crop. Thirty provinces and cities scored higher outputs than in the last crop.

Regarding subsidiary food output, the 1983-84 winter-spring crop experienced a decrease in both quality and quantity. In the winter crop alone the output converted to paddy equivalent was 192,000 metric tons or 33 percent less than in the year with a good crop. The country planted 292,000 hectares. However, soybean, sesame, mulberry, and castor-oil planting was less than last year. In general, the short-term industrial crop output is still low.

Animal husbandry has developed considerably. According to statistics, up to 1 April 1984 the hog population increased by 4.3 percent; buffalo, 2.4 percent; and oxen 11.8 percent in comparison to the corresponding period last year.

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTS IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW

OW181945 Hong Kong AFP in English 1900 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept 18 (AFP) — At least 1,500 students today staged the first of a series of anti-government demonstrations here intended to culminate on Friday to mark the 12th anniversary of the imposition of martial law. President Ferdinand Marcos introduced martial law on September 21st 1972 and lifted it in January 1981. However his critics say it was merely "paper-lifting" since he retained his power to issue laws by decree.

The rally was held face to face with some 800 riot police who blocked the foot of Mendiola Bridge, gateway to six-lane Mendiola Street directly fronting the palace gates about 500 meters (550 yards) away.

Today's rally organizer is the Makabayan (Nationalist) Alliance formed last week uniting all student groups in the Philippines, a spokesman said. Police estimated the crowd today at 1,500 while organizers put the number at 4,000. Independent witnesses asked by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE agree on "about 3,000."

Butz Aquino, brother of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino, told a press conference today the Friday march would involve "at least 150,000" students, workers, religious and professionals. "The march will focus on the political repression under which we continue to suffer loss of our democratic rights in spite of the lifting of martial law," Butz said.

Lisa Pulgado, a top alliance official, in her rally speech said "Our rally today begins the build up for the September 21 storm."

Another rally speaker said "On that day of infamy, we will march to Mendiola Bridge (Friday) to show the dictator we want our freedoms back."

The symbolic bridge, a small concrete span over a dirty creek, has become a rallying symbol for the demonstrators and has been the scene of many clashes between them and police. On September 21 last year, 11 policemen and students were killed when the rallyists attempted to take the bridge "in the name of freedom". Earlier, two opposition political parties also announced plans to stage a rally at the central Liwasang Bonifacio Square but their spokesmen said they would not join the march to Malacanang Palace.

Student leader Leandro Alejandro however said "We believe our plan (to march to the palace) is the most appropriate plan for the day...it is as near as we can get to the bastion of the dictatorship."

GROUPS PLAN RALLIES TO OPPOSE AMENDMENT NO 6

OW181355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The National Movement for Free Elections [Namfrel] will hold citizens' rallies on October 19 and 26 for two reasons: First, the rallies will call on the Batasan to set a national plebiscite of Amendment No 6, and second, Namfrel is seeking its reinstatement as a citizens' arm of the Commission on Elections. And David Nye has more.

[Begin recording: video shows scenes of Namfrel meeting, with Concepcion addressing participants, and then scenes of ATOM-CORD meeting, with Butz Aquino speaking] At the news conference, Namfrel Chairman Jose Concepcion Jr said that the only way to resolve the controversies surrounding Amendment No 6 is to call for a national plebiscite, because it is the people who should ultimately decide on this issue. He explained that Namfrel will try to get enough signatories to convince the Batasan to convene as a constituent body to draft a resolution calling for a plebiscite. He said that there are two basic sides to the issue, both with reasonable arguments. But since people are affected by this, then, they should be allowed to speak out through a plebiscite.

Concepcion also said that Namfrel will push for its reinstatement as a Comelec citizens' arm, because there is much more to be done, especially now that the 1986 and 1987 elections are fast approaching. He claimed that the (Bantaynangbay) movement is a continuing thrust, and did not end with the May 14 elections. It will be recalled that the Comelec terminated Namfrel's powers as its citizens' arm last July 14 because there was no more need for them.

Meanwhile, the Coalition for the Restoration of Democracy [CORD] and the August 21 Movement [ATOM] also announced its planned rally on September 21 at Mendiola. CORD and ATOM head Butz Aquino said that a multisectoral rally march shall begin from six points in Metro Manila and shall converge at the Liwasang Bonifacio before proceeding to Mendiola. He said that the marchers will proceed to Mendiola even if no permit is granted. [end recording]

COMMUNIST REBELS KILL 25 IN MINDANAO CLASHES

OW181401 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept 18 (AFP) -- A total of 25 people were killed in two separate clashes yesterday in trouble-torn Mindanao island 800 kms south of here, military sources said today. The sources said that in one attack, a rebel group of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) raided a combined military-militia outpost. They also confirmed reports that NPA guerillas ambushed a provincial governor's convoy.

The first attack occurred when some 100 rebels attacked soldiers and civilian militia in the Gupitan village of Kapalong town 30 kilometers (19 miles) north of Tagum, the capital of Davao del Norte Province, the sources said. The hour-long battle resulted in the death of 12 civilian militia, one soldier and three civilians, while five rebels were reported killed.

In the other clash, four Army jungle fighters were killed when a band of communist rebels ambushed provincial Governor Gregorio Dujali. Mr Dujali was unhurt in the attack. The governor was escorted by Panther Task Force commander Colonel Teodoro Papalo and provincial commander Colonel Patric Padayag Abong with a 32-man ranger platoon. Their convoy was nearing Tapyas village in Moncayo town some 70 kilometers (43 miles) northeast of Tagum when they were attacked, the sources said. There were no confirmed casualties on the rebel side, they added.

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